Regd. No. ... 1265

Justice

(With which THE NEW TIMES is Incorporated)

No. 205] MADRAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1937 [HALF ANNA

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3-8-0
...s. 7-0-0
... Rs. 14-0-0
...icipalities, District
...ds, etc.
...0 per month.
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...month

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Yearly	...	Rs. 12-0-0

Government, Corporation, etc., Rs. 2 per month.

...NLY A COLD

Stop it right away with FORMAMINT before the germs do further harm.

TAKE Formamint to conquer that Cold before it gets beyond control. Formamint destroys the disease germs in mouth and throat, thus curing ...roat and preventing infectious diseases.

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FORMAMINT

The Germ-killing Throat tablet

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazaars.

...de by the makers of SANATOGEN and KALZANA

WANTED

Assistant Lecturers and School Assistants in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service.

The Madras Public Service Commission hereby invites applications up to 21st September, 1937, for the following appointments in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service :—

Men's Branch.

(i) One Assistant Lecturer in English, on Rs. 100—10/2—200 per mensem. Only-Non Brahman (Hindus) need apply ;

(ii) One Assistant Lecturer in Sanskrit on Rs. 100—10/2—200 per mensem ;

(iii) Two School Assistants—One in Physics and the other in Chemistry or Mathematics, on Rs. 70—10/2—130 per mensem. Only Muhammadans need apply.

Women's Branch (Men are not eligible to apply.)

(iv) Three Assistant Lecturers—One each in Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu on Rs. 100—10/2—200 per mensem;

(v) Six School Assistants—Three in Physics and three in Mathematics on Rs 70—10/2—130 per mensem. An adequate knowledge of Telugu essential for these six appointments.

A first or second class degree of B.A. (Hons.) or B.Sc. (Hons.) or M.A. in the subject concerned, in the case of Assistant Lecturers and a degree of B.A. or B.Sc. in the case of School Assistants, essential. For further particulars see notification in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 31st August, 1937. Form of application and copy of notification may be obtained from the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Cathedral P.O., Madras, on requisition *enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope and specifying the post.*

(502)

NOTICE

SPECIAL TESTS AND THE DEPARTMENTAL TESTS FOR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS, ETC.

The next examinations in the Special Tests and the Departmental Tests will be conducted by the Madras Public Service Commission from the 13th to 20th December, 1937. The last date for the receipt of applications is 30th September, 1937. Forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Cathedral P.O., Madras. Forms will not be supplied by Treasury Officers. For further particulars regarding the examinations, see notifications published in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 31st August, 1937. (501)

"JUSTICE"

ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

Special Short Classified Advertisements: "Wanted", "To Let", "Notice" and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, not exceeding three lines, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line or part of a lne Annas 4.

Railwaays, Shipping, Government, Military, Municipal, District Board and other notifications of Public and Corporate bodies: Ten Annas per line or Rs. 4 per inch single column per insertion. Displayed Advertisements Rs. 5 per inch single column per insertion.

FOR SALE

LINO-TYPE MACHINES FOR SALE!

Offers are invited for the purchase of the following Lino-type machines which are as good as new. Trial by appointment :—

I. New Model No. 4
7 pt. Roman and Antique
8 pt. Roman and Italics
with two magazines.
No. 10445.

II. New Model No. 4
7 pt. Roman and Antique
Heading Types—18 pt., 12 pt and 10 pt.
with two magazines.
No. 10458.

III. New Model No. 4
7 pt. Roman and Italics
with two magazines.
No. 10545.

IV. Old Model No. 4
8 pt. Roman and Antique
No. 7482.

Apply to :—
The HONY. SECRETARY, "Justice"
14, Mount Road, Madras.

NOTICE

HE MYLAPORE HINDU PERMANENT FUND, LTD.

NOTICE

LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF immovable properties situated within the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Madras will be granted to shareholders of the Fund at cheap rates of interest up to a maximum of Rs. 20,000. Terms of repayment are well suited to all classes of borrowers. A loan can be repaid in small monthly instalments covering a period of 7 years. A shareholder may borrow at Rs. 400 per share; Rs. 100 by way of ordinary loan which carries interest at As. 8-4 per hundred rupees per month and Rs. 300 by way of special loan which carries interest at As. 9-4 per hundred rupees per month. The ordinary loans are repayable in 7 years and the special loans in 5 years. Borrowers have also the option of renewing the ordinary loan for another period of 7 years and the special loan for 5 years without incurring afresh stamp and registration charges. In other words, the borrower can allow a mortgage loan to subsist for 14 years if it is an ordinary loan and for ten years if it is a special loan

Besides loans on the security of immovable properties, loans on jewels are granted to shareholders immediately on application.

(By order)
G. BRAHMANANDAM,
Secretary.

Mylapore,
28-4-'36. (8)

ADVERTISE

Is the business feeling bad?

ADVERTISE!

Stocks and Shares make you mad?

ADVERTISE!

Grumbling never paid the rent;
Worrying never made a cent
If on profits you are bent.

ADVERTISE!

Out the grouser from your list;
Be a cheery optimist;
Jump above depression's mist—
You have lots and lots to sell?

ADVERTISE!

Say, it often, sty it well—

Under the Kind and Distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of :

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor, Swadesimitran

"A GOLD CUP" will be presented to the Producers of :—

'CHINTAMANI'

(TAMIL TALKIE)

on the occasion of "SILVER JUBILEE WEEK"

At KINEMA CENTRAL

ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1937
AT 6-15 P.M. SHOW

Run-Down after Malaria?

Build up new strength—with Sanatogen

The malaria mosquito weakens the blood—the fever saps the strength of the body. No wonder the patient feels exhausted and unable to recover his strength; no wonder his weakened system can no longer digest the daily food. Only an easily digestible, strength-creating food can quickly bring the patient back to health and strength again.

For this reason Doctors prescribe Sanatogen, because it contains exactly those elements which the exhausted body needs to recover full strength and health.

"I have used Sanatogen on a large scale after weakening diseases—and have every reason to be satisfied with the results," writes an English physician.

Therefore, if you are feeling weak and miserable after Malaria, or some other fever, start taking Sanatogen at once. Sanatogen will give you fresh red blood, it will banish your weakness and will build up new strength in your body, nerves and muscles.

Don't risk a complete break-down in your health—but start your course of Sanatogen to-day. Every chemist or bazar-dealer sells it.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

NOT touched by hand.

Make your teeth

Strong and Healthy

in this natural, scientifically approved way.

DO you know that your teeth are living parts of your body? They will become ill and decay if your body lacks the proper health-building substances. *Calcium*, (lime) for instance.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will conquer calcium deficiency in the body, which is now recognised to be the chief cause of tooth decay and of retarded growth and general weakness in children.

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium food, will provide your body with the extra Calcium needed to make the teeth healthy and strong. But it *must* be Kalzana, for only in this scientifically approved form is the calcium readily absorbed and retained by the body.

Kalzana will, at the same time, conquer all forms of weakness due to Calcium deficiency in the body, such as general weakness, irritable nerves, and, in women, painful functional disorders.

Start a course of Kalzana to-day

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

MADRAS CORPORATION BROADCASTING

[P]rogramme of music to be broadcast [from] the Studio at Ripon Buildings, [Ma]dras.

Call Sign : V. U. M.

Wavelength : 390 metres.

Thursday, Sept. 2.

4—4-30 p.m.—Music lessons for school children by Srimathi N. Lakshmi Ammal. Song (1) Seethapathey—Ragam Kamas—Athi Thalam. Song (2) Tiruthanimalai—Ragam Saveri—Athi Thalam.

5-30—7-30 p.m.—Master S. Ananthraman—South Indian Music (Violin).

CITY HEALTH PROPAGANDA

Madras, Sept. 1.

The following is the programme of Health Propaganda work of the Corporation with magic lantern demonstration in the City of Madras, at 6-30 p.m, to-morrow.

NORTH RANGE

Leprosy.—At Bhogipalayam Hutting Ground.

Cholera.—At Dispensary Hall, Adam Street, Harbour Division.

SOUTH RANGE

Ventilation.—At Chetpet Washerman Lane, Hutting Ground.

Mosquitoes.—At Nagoji Rao Street and Lane 33rd Division, Triplicane

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

The following is the programme of Health Propaganda work of the Child Welfare Scheme, Corporation of Madras, with magic lantern demonstrations in the City of Madras at 6 p.m. and 4 p.m. to-morrow.

Small-pox.—At 21-22, Subadral Street, Triplicane.

Flies (Oral).—At Malliappu Chery, Mirsabibpet.

Madras Football Association

TWENTY-NINE ENTRIES FOR THE LEAGUE

Madras, Sept. 1.

Twenty-nine teams have entered for this year's League Tournaments of the I, II and III Divisions and they have been classified as follows:—

First Division

B. & C. Mills Ath. Assn, Madras United Club, Minerva 'A', Young Men's Recreation Club 'A', Tilak Memorial Club, Moti Juvenile Association, Gymkhana Club, Kilpauk Ath. Assn. and Primrose Club.

Second Division

Pachayappas 'A', Sporting Youngsters, City Civic Centre, Bonafide Recreation Club, Young Men's Christian Assn, Madras Sporting Union 'A', Trade Staff Club, Saidapet Orientals and Wimco 'A'.

Third Division

Wimco 'B', Moti Gems, Young Men's Rec. Club 'B', Madras Sporting Union 'B', Minerva 'B', Kilpauk Athletic Assn. 'B', Pachayappas 'B', Sir Ashley Biggs Institute, George Town Sports Assn., Nehru Football Assn., and Machkay's Football Assn.

Representatives of the I and II Divisions will meet on Sunday the 5th Sept. '37 at 8 30 a.m. at the M.U.C. premises, to arrange fixtures for the month.

MADRAS BADMINTON ASSOCIATION

Week-End League Results

Madras, Sept. 1.

The following are the results of the matches played on Sunday the 29th August in connection with the League Championship Tournament:

Friends XI beat Suguna Vilas Sabha, 29-2, 29-6.

Acctt. Genl. Office beat Spencers Sports Club, 29-3, 29-7.

Friends Union Club beat Trades Staff "A", 29-9, 29-15.

Tilak Sports Club beat Gopalapuram Club, 29-24, 22-29, 29-20.

Yuva Jana Samajam beat Trades Staff "B" 29-15, 29-17.

Govt. Press Party beat Golden Club, 29-25, 26-29, 29-28.

Carnbuck Indian Club beat Youths Sports Union 27-29, 29-23, 29-8.

MADRAS WIN ON FIRST INNINGS

HOGG PLAYS CAPTAIN'S INNINGS

Madras, Sept. 1.

The match between the Madras and Aligarh Universities, which commenced on Tuesday, ended yesterday in a victory for the former on first innings.

Hogg, the home side skipper, played a brilliant captain's innings.

The scores:

Madras. 193 and 91 for four (Hogg 58, Salaluddin 4 for 30.)

Aligarh: 172 and 185 for eight and declared.

Middlesex Lose On First Innings

GODDARD TAKES EIGHT WICKETS

London, Aug. 31.

The following are the results of the First Class cricket matches which commenced on August 28:

Middlesex Versus Surrey

Surrey won on first innings. Surrey: 509 and 204 for six and declared (Holmes 58, Barling 71 not out, Smith for 4-44).

Middlesex: 419 (Owen for Smith 55, Gover 5 for 130), and 202 for 7 (Compton 67).

Gloucester Beat Notts

Gloucester won by an innings and 185 runs.

Gloucester: 572 for 9 and declared.

Notts: 194 and following on 193 (Goddard 8 for 73).

Leicester Versus Warwicks

Warwick won on first innings. Warwick: 383 and 121 for 7 and declared.

Leicester: 343 (Armstrong 125) and 43 for 2 wickets.

Somerset Versus Lancashire

Lancs. won on first innings. Somerset: 236 and 275 for nine and declared. Gimblett 68, Ingle 58, Iddon 4 for 29).

Lancs: 266 and 148 for eight (Phillipson 57).

MADRAS CRICKET ASSOCIATION

Annual Day Celebrations

Madras, Sept. 1.

The annual day celebrations of the Madras Cricket Association will be held on Tuesday, September, 21, at 5-30 p.m. at the English Lecture Hall, Presidency College, Triplicane. The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Minister for Law and Education to the Government of Madras, will preside.

ENGLISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL

London, Aug. 31.

The following are to-day's League football results:

First Division

Grimsby 1, Charlton 1.

Third Division Southern Section

Bristol Rovers 1, Northampton.

TREASURY BILLS

Press Communique

Madras, Sept. 1.

Tenders for Rs. 2 Crores of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 31st August 1937. The total amount offered was Rs. 2,38,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-3 were allotted in full and those at Rs. 99-14 were allotted approximately 91 p. c. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2 Crores. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs, 0-7-11 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 Crores of three months Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 7th September 1937. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 10th September 1937. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 27th August 1937, Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,13,50,000 were sold to the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank.

ANGLO-INDIAN RELATIONS

Sir Henry Gidney's Speech

(Associated Press)

Bangalore, Aug. 30.

"My firm belief is that if England and India were separated from each other it will be to the detriment, may be the downfall of both the nations. The schools which are the training ground for the youth of India must pay greater attention to this important factor" observed Sir Henry Gidney. delivering the inaugural address of the Intermediate College Association this evening. Mr. Justice K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Officiating Chief Justice, Mysore High Court, presided.

Expatiating on the usefulness of western education, Sir Henry Gidney observed western education with its inherent liberty of thought was bound to prove a blessing, in that it would unify the various groups and communities at least in thought with its more universal growth among the masses of the community. Religion would cease to be the foundation on which the communities of India would split.

Proceeding, the speaker went on to advocate a complete re-orientation of Indian educational policy. "While I admit the Greek Truism" that education is a possession which cannot be taken away from men" our present system of our universities in turning out graduates by the bushellsful forces me to believe the truth of the Negro proverb "High learnt niggers ain't much use at rolling logs" and so with all of us in our schools and colleges in India, vieing as we are with each other in our annual crops of graduates, it can truly be said "High learnt Indians and others ain't much use at cultivating the millions of acres of waste land in India".

Sir Henry Gidney then laid stress on the value of good knowledge of English. As one who belonged to East and West but whose home was India, he was very much grieved to witness the efforts made by various provincial governments to limit the teaching of English and to supplement it with other vernaculars". Who can deny that the greatest gift England has given to India is the English language, the "lingua franca" of India, which is fast becoming the language of the world. This, in my opinion, is a short-sighted and retrograde step, calculated to ruin India's progress, for without a common language such as English I ask how can we of many classes and races meet and talk in common language.

Concluding, Sir Henry said "I aver that the complete reorientation of Indian and Anglo-Indian education, the killing of all superiority and inferiority complexes and the encouragement of healthy team work in the playgrounds are the surest means of evolving in India, nationalism out of communalism.

SURVIVING MEMBER OF NANGA PRABHAT EXPEDITION

Prof. C. Troll On Botanical Aspect Of Himalayas

(Associated Press).

Calcutta, Aug. 30.

"Geologically the Himalayas are as important as botanically" said Prof. C. Troll, the surviving member of the German Nanga Prabhat Expedition, in the course of an interview with the Associated Press on his way to Bombay, from where he will sail for Abyssinia on Sept. 1.

Unfortunately, he said, although considerable scientific data had been obtained as regard the geological information of the Himalayas its botanical aspect had scarcely been touched. As a matter of fact, the Nanga Parbhat, which was little known before the German expeditionists attacked it, had provided much information this time. Because it was drier than the Sikkim Himalayas, the southern face of the Nanga Parbhat was without vegetation. But its northern side was thickly covered with plants and these plants belonged not to the families which were found in the southern part of either the Kumayan the Nepal of the Sikkim Himalayas. They belonged more to the families of plants to be found in Central Asia or Afghanisthan.

Prof. Troll's tour in the Sikkim Himalayas was particularly to observe the type of flora in this part of the Himalayas, which was considerably moisturous. In spite of the weather being wet he had been able to collect a splendid lot of specimens of moss, seeds and plants. He is now going to Abyssinia to study the new coloniel policy of the Italians from the point of view of an economic geographist. He intends to return back to India in order to take up the study of Himalayan plants in the Assam Himalayas starting from the bank of Brahmaputra and entering the Himalayas from Sodiya frontier.

The professor talked about the grave danger that lay in the ill-planned deforestation of the Himalayas, which he had noticed in the Nanga Parbhat areas. The problem was too serious one and unless it was tackled at an early period, serious consequences were likely to follow. He urged Indians to take up seriously the study of forest economy.

Prof. Troll left for Jamshedpur to-night en route to Bombay.

MUSLIM LEAGUE PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Madras Working Committee Meeting

Madras, Sept. 7.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board of the Madras Presidency was held on Monday the 30th instant at 5-30 p.m. at No. 16, Thambu Chetty Street, with Mr. Hajee M. Jamal Mohamed Saheb the President in the chair.

The letter of Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Saheb Bahadur explaining his acceptance of a place in the Interim-Ministry and resigning his membership of the Board and the Working Committee was considered and the resignation was unanimously accepted.

The meeting resolved that the President of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board of the Madras Presidency shall be the Leader of the Madras Muslim League Legislative Party and that there shall be elected from among its members a floor leader, a deputy leader and a whip for the party in the Assembly, a floor leader and a whip for the Party in the Council and a Secretary for the Party.

A meeting of the Madras Muslim League Legislative Party was held at the same place subsequently and the following office-bearers were elected in pursuance of the resolution of the Working Committee:—

Janab Hajee M. Jamal Mohamen Saheb, (Leader of the Party).

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan Saheb M.L.A., (Leader in Assembly.)

Mr. A. K. Khader Kutty Saheb, M.L.A.: (Whip.)

Khan Bahadur G. J. Quraishi Saheb, M.L.C.: (Leader in the Council).

C. P. Mammu Keyi Saheb, M.L.C.: (Whip).

Mr. D. Abdur Rawoof Saheb, M.L.A.: (Secretary of the Party).

The election of the Deputy Leader in the Assembly was deferred.

ALLOWANCE TO DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

South District Board Meeting

(From a Correspondent)

Trichy, Aug. 31.

An ordinary meeting of the South Trichy District Board was held yesterday in the meeting Hall when Mr. K.K.R. Muthiah, Vice President occupied the chair. The Board resolved that the President and the Vice President of this Board be supplied each with a new car from the Board's funds at a cost not exceeding Rs.4,000 each and that a maintenance allowance of Rs.100 per mensem be paid subject to the approval of the Government.

Another resolution was also passed to pay an allowance of Rs. 25 for members when they attend meetings of the Board.

Dr. T. V. Swaminatha Sastri and two others voted against.

RURAL WORK IN MYSORE

(Associated Press)

Bangalore, Aug. 30.

A close survey of rural work done by Rural Welfare Centre at Closepet was made by Mr. K. V. Anantharaman, Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, this morning at the meeting of the Rural Welfare Centre held at the Second Member's Chamber with Mr. N. Madhava Rao in the chair.

The Revenue Commissioner, in the course of his welcome address, said that the work which that Committee had been called upon to guide and control was, besides being new, intrinsically of great importance as it related to the improvement of the conditions in which a large portion of their rural population lived. This rural welfare centre was quite unlike similar institutions which had been established both in the State and outside. They intended to concentrate there more on the actual execution of works than on merely educating people in the theory of rural reconstruction. The latter was frequently ineffectual and only added to the problem of unemployment. It was not that they did not at all propose to give training to workers in rural reconstruction work but that would come later in the wake of actual work done and to the extent that might be necessary to improve the results in the undertakings that might be organised in the villages.

The object of the centre was to carry out intensive work in bringing about improvements in the existing conditions of rural life and economy by concentrating attention in compact groups of villages. Such work would consist mainly in introducing the results of the experiments that had already been made by the several development departments. The main idea would be to disseminate information about such improved methods to the door of the agriculturists. With a view to enlisting the interest of the people in such work experiments and demonstration would be carried out in the villages and as far as possible, with the co-operation of the ryots themselves and on their lands.

Concluding, he said "the experiment which we are now undertaking to-day is one of very great value. But its success will depend on the measure and intensity of the co-operation which each member of the Committee will place at the disposal of the Rural Welfare Centre."

QUILON NATIONAL CLUB

Mrs. Lakshmipathy Inaugurates

(From Our Correspondent)

Quilon, Aug. 25.

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering at the Women's Conference Pandal in the cantonment, Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathy inaugurated yesterday the Quilon National Club.

Mean D[aily] ...

(For the 24 ho[urs] ... on ...)

Atmospheric pressure [reduced] to 32° F., sea-level gravity)

Temperature of air

Do. of evaporation

Percentage of humidity

Maximum temperature in shade

Minimum in shade

Do. in grass

Daily velocity of wind in miles

Depth of rain in inches ..

Rain since January 1st ...

Percentage of cloudy sky ...

Hours of bright sunshine ...

General weather:—Thunderstorm rain.

Winds At Different Heig[hts] Over Madras

(at 6 hours on 1-9-'37)

Height.		Direction.	Velocity [in] miles p[er] hou[r]
Ground		Calm	0
1,500	feet	S W	17
3,000	,,	W	13
6,000	,,	N W	19
10,000	,,	N N W	15
13,000	,,	W S W	10
20,000	,,	E N E	11

For Ships

Official Barometer Reading at 8 hours Local Time (8 h. 9. m. I. S. T.) For correction of instruments on board ships in the Madras Harbour ...

31-8-...

Reading at sea level of mercury barometer without index error ...	29 95	
Temperature ...	86	84
Reading of compensated aneroid		

For comp... ship's instrum... for height above ... of +0'01" for every ...

V. NARAYANAMU[RTHY],
Asst.-in-charge.

MADRAS TRAIN TIMINGS

M. & S. M. RY. (CENTRAL)

	Dep.	Arr.
Calcutta Mail ..	8-30 p.m.	8-0 a.m.
Grand Trunk Express ..	7-55 a.m.	8-10 p.m.
Waltair Passenger ..	7-30 p.m.	10-12 a.m.
Bombay Mail ..	9-0 p.m.	5-55 a.m.
Bombay Express ..	6-45 a.m.	4-55 p.m.
Raichur Passenger ..	9-30 a.m.	8-30 p.m.
Bangalore Mail ..	9-30 p.m.	6-10 a.m.
Bangalore Express ..	1-0 p.m.	2-0 p.m.
Bangalore Passenger ..	6-30 a.m.	7-42 p.m.
Bangalore Passenger ..	9-40 p.m.	9-30 a.m.
Jalarpet Passenger ..	1-5 p.m.	1-45 p.m.
Malabar Express ..	8-5 p.m.	7-30 a.m.
Blue Mountain Express ..	9-15 p.m.	6-30 a.m.

MADRAS EGMORE STATION (S.I.R.)

	Dep.	Arr.
Indo Ceylon Express ..	8-0 p.m.	6-35 a.[m.]
Shencottah Passenger ..	7-30 a.m.	9-0 [illegible]
Cuddalore Passenger ..	4-0 p.m.	10-55 a.[m.]
Trivandrum Fast Passenger ..	9-30 p.m.	6-0
Trichy Parcel Passenger ..	10-25 p.m.	5-15 [illegible]
Trivandrum Express ..	8-8 p.m.	7-15 a.[m.]
Dhanuskodi Fast Passenger ..	11-35 a.m.	3-40

:(o):

(Associated Press)

Howrah, Aug. 30.

The Divisional Superintendent, E.I. Railway, wires from as follows:–My telegram of Aug. 28, 1937. Double line working between Dankuni and Dumdum junction over C.C. Railway will be resumed from to-morrow for passenger trains only with a restriction of 6 miles per hour between m[iles] 3-16, 3-20, 6-20 and 6-21 on [the] down line and miles 3-16 and 3-[20] on the up line. 13-A Up and 14-A Down will run from and to Calcutta as usual. Goods trains will continue to run via Bandel junction.

MADRAS.

(13)

...EWS

...EMPERATURE

94·4

77·2

...ME FOR VEHICLES

...ept. 2 6-50 p.m.

...ATHENAEUM:— ... 5 p.m. at Y.M.C.A. ...um, there will be a ...n on "What are the im-...s of the Partition of ...e?". Initiator: Mr. ...ad Raza Khan.

...DRAS DISTRICT EDU-...IONAL COUNCIL:—The ...ned special meeting of the ...il will be held at the ... of the Council, 2/19 ...on Street, G. T., Madras, ...row at 5-15 p.m.

...HAIYAPPA'S COLLEGE ...N:—Dr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-...ellor of the Andhra ...rsity, will deliver a lectu-...n "Contemporary World ...ics" to-morrow at 4-30 p. m. ...e North Room of the ...e.

...USLIM PARLIAMENT ...al session of the Parlia-...e held to-morrow at ... Hall, Pachaiappa ... Triplicane, at 6-15 p... V. T. Arasu will spe... Madras Budget. Mr. Abdu... ...ameed Khan will preside.

GOVINDU NAICKER'S SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION:-Under the auspices of the above Association, there will be a general meeting to-morrow at 4 p. m. when Mr. Sargunar will preside, and Mr. V. M. Subramania Iyer, Tamil Pandit, of the Madras Christain College will deliver a lecture on "Ancient Tamilian Culture."

UNIVERSITY READERSHIP LECTURES.—Mr. C. R. Krishnamacharlu, Superintendent for Epigraphy, and Honorary Reader of the University, will deliver a course of four lectures on "The Cradle of Indian History" on the 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th September, 1937, in Room No. 62, University Departmental Buildings, Chepauk, commencing at 5-30 p.m. each day.

MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:—The attention of our readers is drawn to an advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue regarding the Special Tests and Departmental Tests examinations to be held from Dec. 13 to 20, 1937.

• • •

The attention of our readers is also drawn to another advertisement inviting applications for Assistant lecturers and School Assistants in the Madras Educational Subordinate Services.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Madras, Aug. 30.

His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. D. H. Elwin, Private Secretary, and Mrs. Elwin, Major T. F. Kelly, Military Secretary, and Captain A. C. S. Delmege, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at Madras.

Aug. 31.

His Excellency drove to the Senate House in 'Semi State' and addressed the Joint Session of the Madras Legislatures.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Madras, Sept. 1.

Mr. F. M. Dowley, Chief Engineer to Government, returned to Madras this morning from Niddadavole.

Mr. H. N. Colam, Agent, M. and S. M. Railway, left Madras last night for Bangalore.

Combined College To Meet Mylapore

Madras, Sept. 1.

The following players have been selected to represent the Combined Colleges' Eleven against the Mylapore Recreation Club in a practice cricket match on Sunday, September 5, on the Presidency College grounds starting at 10-45 a. m: L. M. Hogg (Medical), (Captain), A. K. Haridas (Medical), P. V. Lakshmanan (Pachaiyappa's) B. S. Krishna Rao (Christian), H. Spitteler (Christian), S. Narayanaswami (Loyola), Ambrose (Engineering), Haridas (Engineering), M. S. Sathe (Y. M. C. A.), P. V. Varadan (Presidency), R. M. Mahadevan (Presidency,) and T. M. Ramamurthi (Pachaiyappa's).

KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR

Madras, Sept. 1.

Raman, a boy aged six years, was admitted into the Royapuram Hospital for treatment of grievous hurt caused, it is understood, as a result of his being knocked down by a motor car M. C-P 9609, near his house in Millers Road, Kilpauk, last night.

THEFT IN A HUT

Madras, Sept. 1.

Last night, some thieves, it is said, entered the hut of one Elumalai Naicken of Ponnappa Mudaly Street, Perambur, and after breaking open a box, made good their escape with cash amounting to Rs. 110.

Police investigation is proceeding.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Madras, Sept. 1.

The Madras Legislative Council reassembled this afternoon with the Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao, the President, in the chair.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha had a number of questions asking for information on the measures taken by the Government to prevent the spread and cure of leprosy and tuberculosis.

To a question by Mr. Saldanha, the Premier answered that there had not been any interference from private agencies such as schools and hospitals, in the last elections to the Madras Legislatures either for or against the Congress or any other Party.

After questions, the Premier presented the budget to the Council. In doing so, he read his speech delivered in the morning in the Lower House.

Council Adjourned To Sept. 6

After the presentation of the budget, the Council adjourned to meet again on September 6 at 3 p.m. when general discussion on the budget will commence and continue the next two days.

TENKASI NOTES

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Tenkasi, Aug. 31.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Youth League Tenkasi, a meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. P. N. Ganapathia Pillai, B.A., L.T., teacher Board High School, Tenkasi, when a resolution was passed protesting against the compulsory introduction of Hindi in lower forms as at present proposed.

• • •

The Beedi labourers of the locality about 300 in number have formed themselves into an association from the 29th Aug. to voice their grievances to the Government and their employees. Mr. E. P. Mohamad Magadum, member, Panchayat Board, and Director of the Tenkasi Co-operative Bank was elected president of the Association.

Mr. Duraiswamy, Deputy Inspector of Schools, took charge from Mr. Kalyanasundaram Iyer who is transferred to Dindigul.

KERALA HINDU WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Session Concluded

(From Our Correspondent)

Quilon, Aug. 25.

The last sitting of the All Kerala Hindu Women's conference was held at 2 p. m. yesterday under the presidency of Srimathi Rukmani Lakshmipathi at the Conference Pandal in the Cantonment. There was a large attendance in the afternoon.

FIND OF A DEAD BODY

Madras, Sept. 1.

The dead body of one Rajagopalan (25) was found this morning in Trevelyen Basin Road, with an injury near his left eye-brow. The police had the body removed to the mortuary, and further investigation is proceeding. The usual inquest will be held in the course of the day.

CASH CHEST BROKEN OPEN

Burglary In Mylapore

Madras, Sept. 1.

It has been reported to the Crime Branch of the City Police that yesterday night, there was a burglary in a house in Edward Elliots road, Mylapore, when a cash-chest was broke open, and cash and jewellery amounting in all to Rs. 1,800 were stolen. The police are making investigation in this matter.

HINDI PROTEST MEETING

A public meeting will be held on Sunday, September 5, 1937 at 5-30 p. m. at the Victoria Public Hall to protest against the introduction of Hindi in Schools. Mr. S. Somasundara Bharati, M.A., B.L., will preside. Rao Sahib T. V. Umamahesvaram Pillai, B.A., B.L., Mr. E.V. Ramaswami, Mr. C. N. Annadurai M.A., and others will speak.

BEACH MURDER CASE

Madras, Sept. 1.

Before Mr. Abbas Ali, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, an application for bail was moved this morning, on behalf of the accused, Abdul Kudus, Syed Mohiddin, Abdul Subban and Badak Bajee, who stood charged in what is known as the 'Beach Murder Case' with the offences of forming themselves into an unlawful assembly, rioting and murdering one Hindu whose identity had not been established.

It was argued on behalf of the accused that from the prosecution witnesses so far examined, that there was no evidence against the accused. The Magistrate after hearing the arguments, granted bail and ordered the accused to be released on their own bond for Rs. 100 and a surety for a like sum each, to the satisfaction of the divisional inspector of police.

Mr. V. Rajagopalachari assisted by Mr. A. M. Allapichai defended the accused.

PERAMBUR MURDER CASE

Madras, Sept. 1.

The case in which Dastagir, alias Gulam Dastagir, Mahomed Eusuff, Mahomed Khassim and Bajee, stood charged with the offence of murdering one Elumalai chetty on the night of 23rd May last, at Strahan's Road, Perambur, was taken up for hearing yesterday evening when one more prosecution witness, Sambanda Naicken by name, was examined. The case was then posted to 21st September.

ELECTION TO ANDHRA UNIVERSITY SENATE

Waltair, Aug. 30.

The Registrar Andhra University, writes:

In connection with the ensuing election of 3 members to the Senate by the Registered Graduates constituency, the following persons have been declared duly nominated:—Mr. S. Parthasaradhi Naidu, M. A., L. T., Vice-Principal, Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam; Mr. S. Ramanujaswami, B. A., Vakil, Tanuku; Mr. A. Venkata Subramanya, M. A., B. Ed., Teacher. Municipal High School, Narasaraopeta; Mr. R. Tirumala Rao, L. M. S., L. R. C. P. & S., F. R. C. S. (Edin.), D. L. O., F. R. F. P. S., Superintendent, K. G. Hospital, Vizagapatam; Mr. V. Viswanadha Sarma, M.A., L.T., Lecturer, Govt. Arts. College, Rajahmundry.

Voting papers will be issued from this office to the Registered Graduates on the 1st September 1937.

COLLECTOR'S DURBAR AT TRICHINOPOLY

(From a Correspondent)

Trichy, Aug. 31.

Mr. J. B. Brown, the Collector of Trichinopoly held a Durbar yesterday in the Town Hall and presented the Sanad and Badge of the title of Dewan Bahadur to Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanasami Pillai, Rao Bahadur to Mr. S. G. Grubb, Revenue Divisional officer, Rao Sahib to Dr. A. Mathuram, Rao Sahib to Mr. S. Doraisami Pillai, Inspector of Police, Law and order and Khan Sahib to P. Sherfuddin Sahib Bahadur Advocate and the Coronation medal to Captain T. Swami Desikachari.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION

Madras, Sept. 1.

A meeting of the Railway Passangers' Association was held last evening in the premises of the Servants of India Society, Royapettah, with the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chetty, C. I. E., in the chair.

Mr. V. Viyanna, Honry: Secretary, presented the annual report of the Association, which was adopted. The Budget for 1937-38 as placed before the meeting was also approved.

MYSORE NOTES

(From our own correspondent)

Mysore, Aug. 30.

Under the presidency of Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy, president, Mysore District Board, a public meeting was held last evening at the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall when it was resolved to hold, during the ensuing Dasara, an all-Mysore State Local Bodies Conference. A strong and influential reception committee with Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy as president, Messrs H.C. Dasappa, P. Sitaramaiah, K. M. Krishnappa Gowda, K. C. Subbannah and S. Rangaramaiah as Vice-Presidents, Mr. P. Gopalakrishna Chetty as Treasurer, Messrs T. Mariappa and T. S. Rajagopala Iyengar as Secretaries was formed. Twenty-one members were also elected with powers to coopt.

• • •

The eleventh anniversary of the late Mr. L. Vardhannaiah was celebrated last evening by the past and present students of the M. L. Jaina Students' Home, Mysore. Mr. M. G. Mekhri, Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, presided. A number of speeches were made appreciating the qualities of the head and heart of the late Mr. Vardhannaiah.

RUSSIAN VESSEL TORPEDOED

SUNK BY AN UNKNOWN SUBMARINE

Government Forces Withdraw

(Reuter's Cable))

Algiers, Aug. 31.

The 2,000 ton Russian vessel "Timityazev" was tropedoed and sunk, last night, by an unknown submarine when 60 miles east of Aligiers. She is believed to have been en route to Port Said from Gibralter. The crew of 26 men and three women were rescued by an Algerian fishing boat.

Two torpedoes struck "Timityazev", which was returning from Liverpool and Havre, carrying a cargo of coal to Port Said.

Insurgent Pressure

Valencia, Aug. 31.

The Government admit that the forces which launched an offensive on Granada, had withdrawn to their original positions as the result of the pressure of insurgents who have received considerable reinforcements.

France Not To Protest

London, Aug. 31.

Following the visit of the French Minister M. Cambon to the Foreign office, it is believed French Government may abandon their intention to protest to the Non-Intervention Committee regarding Sgr. Mussolini's telegram to General Franco. British circles opine that the protest would only open the door to a regrettable series of recriminations, while it is unlikely that France will receive any satisfaction.

BENGAL ASSEMBLY

Entire Budget Demands Voted

(Associated Press)

Calcutta, Aug. 31.

The Assembly voted to-night the entire budget demand for grants of Rs. 43,75,000 and Rs. 32,85,000 under heads "Medical" and "Public Health" on the motion of the Minister in charge, Mr. Nauser Ali, Congress having withdrawn all cut motions. The Minister's speech created a good impression in the entire house, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Opposition, expressing appreciation of the spirit actuating the utterances of the Minister,

BIHAR COUNCIL

Congress Defeats On Non-Official Resolutions

(Associated Press)

Patna, Aug. 31.

The Congress sustained two defeats today in the Bihar Council on two non-official resolutions, one recommending every encumbered estate paying cesses of Rs. 1,000 and above be taken under the management of the Court of Wards on the application of the Proprietor and the other urging the Government to enquire into the causes of indebtedness of the peasantry and landlords and take steps to remove them.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld.

(Incorporated in England)

All vessels may call at any ports on or off en route, and the route and all sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice.

P. & O. AND B. I. JOINT SERVICE

MADRAS TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Mashobra	leave	about	7th Sept.
Lahore †	,,	,,	21st Sept.
Mulbera *	,,	,,	4th Oct.
Nagpore †	,,	,,	19th Oct.
Domala	,,	,,	2nd Nov.
Nirpura†	,,	,,	16th Nov.
Modasa	,,	,,	30th Nov.
Dumana	,,	,,	14th Dec.

***Calls Cochin For Passengers only**

† Cargo steamers.

N.B.—The 'D' and 'M' Class steamers carry cabin class passengers at specially reduced rates.

MADRAS TO AUSTRALIA via CALCUTTA

18th Sept. ...*Masula* ... 7,326

BOMBAY & KARACHI

(Taking Cargo for East African and Persian Gulf Ports).

8th Sept. ...*Gurna*† ... 5,249

† via Galle and Bhavnagar.

MADRAS TO CALCUTTA

2nd Sept.	...*Lahore*	... 5,304
11th Sept.	...*Mulbera*	... 9,100
12th Sept.	...*Goalpara*†	... 5,314
16th Sept.	...*Hatipara*†	... 7,764

† Via Corandel ports.

MADRAS TO RANGOON

(Sailing at 10 a. m.)

3rd Sept.	...*Ethiopia*	... 5,574
10th Sept.	...*Erinpura*	... 5,143

MADRAS TO STRAITS via NEGAPATAM

(Sailing at 5 p. m.)

(Taking Cargo for Australia and The Far East via Singapore)

Leave Madras	Leave Negapatam		
7th Sept.	11th Sept.	***Rajula***	... 8,478
21st Sept.	25th Sept.	***Rohna***	... 8,602

N.B. Passengers to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States must be in possession of Vaccination Certificates issued not less than 12 days and not more than 3 years before date of sailing.

NOTICE.

Friends of passengers wishing to go on board the Company's vessels must first obtain passes from the undersigned.

For Terms, Rates of Freight and passages apply to :

BINNY & CO., (Madras) Ltd.,

(1) Agents, Madras.

City Cinema Guide

Madras, Sep. 1.

The following are the shows at City Cinema theatres from to-day:

ROXY.—"The Man I Marry," Doris Nolan and Michael Whalen.

WELLINGTON.—"The Preview Murder Mystery" Reginald Denny and Gail Patrick.

NEW ELPHINSTONE.—"Storm in a tea cup", (London Films), Vivien Leigh and Rex Harrison.

MINERVA. — "Broadway Melody of 1936", Robert Taylor and Eleaner Powell.

BROADWAY.—"Beyond the Horizon", Shanta Apte and Leela Chitnis.—Prabhat picture.

KINEMA.—"Chintamani" Tamil, K. Aswathamma, 25th week.

SARASWATHI. — "Daulat". Urdu, Chandra Rao Kadam.

STAR.—"President", New Theatres' masterpiece picture, Saigal and Kamaleshkumari, 4th week.

PARAGON.—"Balamani" or Pakkathirudan", Tamil, 2nd week.

CROWN.—"Mr. Ammanji", S. D. Subbulakshmi, "Kausalya Parinayam" and Nathaswaram, 2nd week.

GAIETY.—" Mohini Rukmangada", Telugu, Gaggiah and Ramathilakam, 3rd week.

NOTICE

ALL COMMUNICATIONS, ARTICLES, ETC., INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO THE BUSINESS ASPECT OF THE PAPER, AS SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC., SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE HONY. SECRETARY, JUSTICE.

14, Mount Road, Madras.

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Justice

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1937

THE MADRAS BUDGET

"WE HAVE DONE WHAT WE could in the short time available. We had inevitably to work on estimates already prepared, and although we have been able to give it some Congress orientation, the present Budget can hardly be regarded as all that we desired for a Congress Party's Budget," said the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier and Minister for Finance, in presenting the Budget for 1937-38 to the Madras Legislative Assembly this morning. We think it is the Premier's modesty that has made him disclaim his Budget as a real Congress Party's Budget, for in some directions at least, he has clearly given to it what we may call the Congress bias. The salary "cut" and the grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for assistance to the hand-spinning movement are two of the important features which show that the Budget is a Congress Party's Budget. As regards the salary cut, the Premier says that though the Government fully realise the importance of maintaining proper standards of remuneration for the important services rendered by the servants of the Crown, they feel they would be failing in their duty if they shirk the unpleasant task of adjusting the cost of the administration to the taxable capacity of the people. Therefore, they have decided to have a further reduction of salaries than what was contemplated in the revised scales of pay framed in 1933. The Congress Government propose that the salaries of Provincial and Subordinate services should undergo a "cut" ranging from 2½ per cent. to 30 per cent. They want that all persons appointed on or after April 1, 1937, should come under the present revised scale after it has been subjected to the system of graded "cut," and that other members of Provincial and Subordinate services should come under the revised scale on promotion to a higher service or post. As regards existing incumbents whose salaries cannot be cut, the Government have announced their intention to apply to the Secretary of State for India for sanction to reduce their salary. On the merits of the question of need for reduction of salaries, we are at one with the Congress Ministry, but we desire to sound a note of warning that this should be done consistent with the requirements of efficiency and honesty in the Services. What does it profit the country if it has public Services on a rather cheap salary, but if those Services increase their income by illegal means? It is the public that are bound to suffer if officers become corrupt, or if the Services do not attract the best men and thereby lose in efficiency.

The Congress Government have provided for a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs to assist the hand-spinning movement. Where the All-India Spinners' Association failed, Rs. 2 lakhs may succeed—that seems to be the idea behind such a provision. The heart of Gandhiji may be glad that one of his pet ideas, which has till now proved to be a failure, is being bolstered up at the expense of the public. But the question is whether it is wise to waste Rs. 2 lakhs on the hand-spinning movement, merely because some of the Congress leaders are its patrons. The views of one who spent some active years in that movement will show that the hand-spinning movement deserves a death-blow, not artificial respiration. Mr. S. Ramanathan, (now an Hon. Minister of the Congress Government) who was for three years Provincial Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association stated thus a few years ago:—

"I wandered through the villages carrying the Charkha on my head, coaxing the women to take back the wheel, which they were slowly discarding. I scoured the countryside in search of weavers who would tackle the coarse handspun yarn, which they had long since rejected in preference to the easy-weaving mill twists. I toiled at improving the quality of Khadi. I tried to rationalise the industry by controlling the prices, creating reserves, and eliminating competition. I am not boasting, but I say all this to prove to you that I made a sincere attempt to work the Khadi programme, and if to-day I speak against Khadi, I venture to do so because I discovered, after long and arduous practice, that Khadi does not work. The spinning-wheel is dead, in fact it died sometime before Mahatma Gandhi made the attempt ten years ago, to give it artificial respiration. Its proper place is the museum, and you can no more give it life than you can give life to the many dry bones that fill the museum. . . . In my opinion Mahatma Gandhi's leadership is driving India towards the catastrophe of national self-immolation."

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar says in his Budget speech:

"It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of the hand-spinning industry for the well-being of rural families in the dry areas of this Province. It is essential that this industry should be given some measure of assistance to enable it to be revived and grow and become again a source of supplementary income to peasant families. . . ."

Let us see what Mr. Ramanathan has to say on this source of supplementary income. The former Provincial Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association says:

"You cannot produce a yard of handspun yarn in any district which has been provided with irrigation facilities. It is only in the parched up deserts that you hear the hum of the charka....

"Spinning is said to be not a profession in itself, but a hobby that fills idle hours. The phenomenally low wages paid to the spinner is sought to be justified on the ground that it is not remuneration, but a kind of gratuity given for having kept lively during leisure time. . . . Spinning, wherever it has flourished, has been as much of a regular profession as any other. It has never been a spare-time hobby. The spinner spins for the wages she expects at the end of the week just as any other labourer working at the mills. Let not our gushing patriotism make us forget that the spinner is poor. She has no leisure, she cannot afford a hobby. Her spare-time occupation is starving.. .Spinning cannot cure poverty. It is the result of poverty. Spinning is the symptom of the disease. It is not a remedy. The handspinner is the least paid labourer in the world. The Khadi industry is the worst exploitation of the poor that there has ever been. Platform oratory will not change the real characteristics of the capitalistic economy of Khadi. Profiteering, competition, exploitation, cornering and every other attendant evil of capitalism has been reproduced inside the Khadi industry."

In other words, the hand-spinning movement is a political stunt, not an economic solution, according to an expert who had worked in that movement, and who is now in the Congress Ministry.

The Congress Premier has presented a surplus Budget of Rs. 6,000. The surplus should have been Rs.2,06,000, but for the provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for the hand-spinning movement, which, it will be gathered from the views of the expert quoted above, will only be so much money thrown away.

There are other important features of the Budget which we shall have opportunity to examine later, but we feel constrained to remark now that the first Budget of the Congress Ministry would be generally considered to be a really sound and popular Budget, but for this attempt to prop up a failed experiment.

WISE SAYINGS

Soul is uncleavable, it is incombustible; it cannot be drenched or dried up; it abides for ever, all pervasive, stable, immovable, primeval.—Bhagvad Gita.

• • •

There is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so. —William Shakespeare.

• • •

Docility seldom fails where discipline is intelligently maintained.—General Booth.

• • •

Self-love and egotism are bad qualities, of which the unrestrained exhibition, though it may be something amusing, never fails to be wearisome and unpleasant.—Charles Dickens.

• • •

Success in life is relative. It means making the most of such ability, personality and phsique as one has.—Walter S. Gifford.

• • •

The fruits of the free spirit of man do not grow in the garden of tyranny.—Lord Baldwin.

• • •

There is more heroism in self-denial than in deeds of arms.—Seneca.

• • •

God will bless whoever bridles his propensity to disobedience.—Hazrat Ali.

• • •

The sovereignty of man lies hid in knowledge, wherein many things are reserved which kings with their treasures cannot buy, nor with their force command.

• • •

Look not mournfully into the past; it returns not again. Wisely improve the present; it is yours. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart.—W. M. Longfellow.

• • •

If he find but one to whom we can speak out of our hearts, with whom we can walk in love and simplicity without dissimulation, we have no ground of quarrell with the world or God.—R. L. Stevenson.

• • •

With malice towards none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in—Abraham Lincoln.

• • •

We are answerable for incalculable opportunities of good and evil in our daily intercourse, with every soul with whom we have to deal—Fenny Kemble.

• • •

The blessing of heaven falls upon whosoever restores truth, kills falsehood, brings tyranny low, and elevates justice.—Hszrat Ali.

• • •

The punishment of criminals should be of use; when a man is hanged he is good for nothing.—Voltaire.

ALLEGED SEC[...] SINO-SOV[...]

Russia To Render [...] Assistance To [...]

CHINESE OPEN NEGOTIAT[...] U. S. GOVERNMEN[...]

Six Japanese 'Planes Raid Ho[...]

(Reuter's Cable)

Canton, Aug. 31.

Six Japanese planes raided Hongkong this morning and flew at a great height, the anti-aircraft guns bursting around them, while inside the city there was general panic. It is reliably stated that two bombs were dropped on the gun emplacements near the military aerodrome.

The second raid was several hours later. The Japanese planes did not reach Canton being intercepted and turned back by the Chinese planes. The British warships at Hongkong watched the Chinese planes pursuing the raiders. The wreckage of a Japanese plane brought down in the first raid was discovered at Boccatigris and the corpses of the three occupants were strewn in grotesque attitudes nearby.

"President Hoover" Affair

Shanghai, Aug. 31.

The disappearance of Harris is not connected with the bombing. He was missing hours previously.

The American seaman Shaskell wounded in the bombing of "President Hoover" has died.

Chinese Negotiations

Nanking, Aug. 31.

The Chinese authorities have opened negotiations with the American Charge d' Affaires with a view to the settlement of "the President Hoover" case and have also instructed their Ambassador Wang to express regret to Washington and announce China's readiness to make full redress.

The Chinese assert that at the time of the bombing, the liner was sailing between two Japanese warships, thus convincing the airmen that she was a Japanese transport.

Woman In War Council

For the first time in modern history, woman, has taken her place in the War Council. She is Madame Chiang-Kai Shek who is now attending conferences of the High Command at Nanking. The Japanese continue their preparations for a big offensive on Shanghai, clearing all Chinese non-combatants in the eastern a[...] national settle[...]

Secret Clause[...]

Pari[...]

What is alleged to [...] of secret clauses i[...] Soviet-Non-Aggressio[...] published in "Le J[...] virtue of these cla[...] "Le Jour" the Soviet [...] would engage themse[...] furnish China before [...] with war material, incl[...] aeroplanes 200 tanks 5,[...] 2,500 motor-cycles 1[...]tors, 150,000 rifles, 120[...] and 60 million cartridg[...]

In addition, the Sov[...] furnish regularly Rus[...] other volunteers and te[...]

In return, China wo[...] to deposit gold in th[...] Bank, covering 50 per [...] the supplies. In addit[...] Soviet would receive a [...] concessions in North C[...]

Fort Woosung C[...]

Toki[...]

The Japanese [...] Fort Woosung [...] that name, dow[...] Shanghai. It is [...]orte[...] that the Japanese [...]ccupi[...]ed a very importan[...] point in th[...] Whanpoo river, having crosse[...] the river in the race of Chinese troops under cover of the Japanese field artillery and warships.

Refugees Bombed

Shanghai, Aug. 31.

Two-hundred refugees an[...] wounded soldiers, awaiting trans[...]portation at the bus station nea[...] Woosung, were bombed by aero[...]planes alleged to be Japanese[...] Scores are reported to have bee[...] killed and injured.

Woosung Town Captured

Shanghai, Aug. 31.

The Chinese admit the capture of Woosung town by the Japanese.

Refugees In Hongkong

Rugby, Aug. 31.

Air liners of the Imperial Airways operating on route between Singapore and Penang and from Penang to Hongkong, were used recently to rush urgently the needed drugs for hospitals' use in Hongkong, where refugees have been arriving in larg[...] numbers in the last few weeks.

RADIO LINK BETWEEN BELFAST AND STRANAER

(British Official Wireless)

Rugby, Aug. 31.

Nine Channel ultra shortwave radio link between Belfast and Stranaer were inaugurated at Bally Gomartin, about five miles from Belfast, to-day by Sir Walter Womersley, Assistant Postmaster-General, in the presence of representative Ulster audience. This is the first time that a multi-channel ultra short wave radio link had been corporated in long distance telephone network and it will be in use between Northern Ireland and principal cities of England and Scotland.

THE PREMIER

(British Official Wireless).

Rugby, Aug. 31.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, leaves Balmoral to-day for a holiday at Knoydart, the home of Lord Brocket. At Mallaig, he joins Lord Brocket's Hacht for a sea voyage to Knoydart.

ANGLO-CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

(British Official Wireless)

Rugby, Aug. 31.

The Anglo-Canadian Trade Agreement signed in February last comes into operation to-morrow. An order to this effect is issued by the Treasury in accordance with an agreement with the Canadian Government.

The new treaty secures free entry into Canada of about 30 per cent. of imports from Britain and lower duties on goods accounting for about 50 per cent. by value to the total imports of the United Kingdom goods, including woollen and cotton textiles. There are also clauses to protect consigners against exploitation and prevent dumping.

THE QUEEN MOTH R

(British Official Wireless)

Rugby, Aug. 31.

Queen Mary visits the Princess Royal and Earl Harewood at their Harewood home on the Sept. 13.

RS. 6,000

ty's First Budget

IS TO "ASSIST
ND-SPINNING MOVEMENT"

C. Rajagopalachariar's
Budget Speech

Madras, Sept. 1.
Legislative As-
nbled to-day at 11
prayer proceed-
fficial business of

me of interpella-
ion of the present
printing only the
ions without the answers
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Kumaraja of Chettinad
d the Government in
the difficulties experi-
y the members to hear
y the answers given by
Ministers, to revise
present arrangement.
answers might be
and distributed at 10-30
the members who might
gh them and put supple
y questions.

Prime Minister said
e procedure of printing
ns and answers and give
study and get some sup-
ntary questions shaped
t a good one. He would
her and suggest that even
s should not be printed,
members might put
straight away on the
nswers given by the
That was his view
the Leader of the
t he would give due
con to his suggestion.

M eed Khan said that both the questions and answers should be printed till better arrangements were made for hearing the answers.

The Prime Minister went near the microphone and asked. "Am I now being heard ?"

Voices : Yes. It was only the Prime Minister that used the microphone and not other Ministers.

The Speaker: The Prime Minister need not put questions to the members.

The Speaker told the House that they must cultivate the habit of speaking through the microphone and that would avoid all the defects of accoustics.

Rehearsal?

Mr. Hameed Khan : May I ask you, Sir, whether a rehearsal could be held to use the microphone properly ? (laughter).

The Speaker: It is not the business of the members to have a rehearsal. Every facility will be given to the members to cultivate the art of speaking through the microphone.

Budget Presented

The Hon. the Prime Minister then presented the budget for 1937-38. In doing so, he said:

I first refer to the financial changes which have been brought about by the Government of India Act, 1935, with special reference to the extent to which the power of the purse has been placed under the control of the Legislature. The Act of 1919 introduced a kind of financial autonomy, but it was diluted to such an extent as to be practically unrecognizable. Both taxation and borrowing powers of Provincial Governments were severely restricted. The Governor-General in Council and the Secretary of State had large and general powers of superintendence, direction and control. The Governor had wide powers of certifying expenditure and, under his Instrument of Instructions, he was the caretaker of the solvency and the probity of public finance of the Province. It is true that under the present Constitution also the control of the Assembly over the finance of the Province is fettered in three respects. First, the Province may not borrow without the consent of the Central Government so long as a debt to that Government is outstanding or if the borrowing is outside India; but this restriction is coupled with a statutory prohibition against an unreasonable withholding of consent. The second restriction is that certain expenditure which is about 15 per cent of the total in the current year is under the Act charged on the revenues of the Province, and is thereby removed from the vote of the Assembly. The main items so charged are, expenditure relating to His Excellency the Governor and his office, debt service charges, statutory grants for university and elementary education, certain payments to local bodies, expenditure on the High Court, and the salaries, allowances and pensions of a class of members of the Services. The third restriction is that the Governor is empowered to make such provision as he considers necessary for the due discharge of what are called the special responsibilities imposed on him by the Act. But from the discussions which took place in the matter of these special responsiblities from April to the middle of July, we may, I think confidently, assume that His Excellency is not likely to seek to exercise this special power. I should perhaps specifically mention that neither under the Act nor under the Governor's Instrument of Instructions do His Excellency's special responsibilities include one for the maintenance of the financial stability of the Province. That responsibility has now been transferred to the popularly elected Government, and I am confident that the Ministry can rely on the support of Hon'ble Members of this House in maintaining the credit of the Province which is our greatest asset. This is the more necessary in that a Provincial Government can now no longer borrow from the Central Government but has to float its own loans on the money market. To the extent that its credit becomes impaired by unwise finance, it will have to pay more for its loan money, as also will those to whom the Government re-lend have to do, such as local bodies, co-operative societies and agriculturists.

Governor's Budget

I pass now to another preliminary explanation. In normal circumstances the Budget for a financial year is brought before the Legislature towards the close of the previous year, and is passed through all its stages before the end of the year, in order that funds may be available for expenditure on and from the 1st April. This procedure could not be followed in the case of the current year as the new Constitution was inaugurated in the Provinces on the 1st April 1937 and there were obvious objections to the old Government preparing and the old Legislative Council passing a budget for the first year of a Government constituted under the new order. To meet this special situation an Order-in-Council empowered the Governor to authorize expenditure to enable the business of the Government to be carried on from the 1st April until such time not exceeding six months as the schedule of authorised expenditure for the whole year is voted by the Assembly. The object of this device was merely to make appropriation available, in advance of the regular provision of supplies through a Budget Session, to Ministers and the other competent spending authorities. It was not intended to give the Governor any special powers to incur expenditure, nor did it impose on the Ministry any obligation to incur expenditure so authorized. The operation of the Governor's "grants on account" was, as has already been stated, limited to a maximum period of six months. Their total was also limited in amount to half of the revised estimate for 1936-37,—it actually fell some 36 lakhs below that limit—and so far as information is now available there will be no increase over the total amount already authorized. Copies of the detailed estimates making up this total have already been circulated to Members of both Chambers of the Legislature. The expenditure authorized by the Governor, it should be remembered, has been merged in the full year's estimates now presented to the Legislature, which cover the whole year and not merely the second six months. As soon as the Budget for the year has been passed by the Assembly and unthenticated by the Governor the so-called "six-months' Budget" will cease to have any operation.

1936-37

Coming now to the financial year 1936—37, the Budget for the year was a balanced one, but according to the preliminary accounts there will be a deficit on revenue account of 17·89 lakhs. The deficit would have been less than a lakh but for a special transfer of 17 lakhs which, though not provided for in the Budget, was made late in the year from revenue to the Famine Relief Fund in order to raise the balance to the credit of the Fund to the statutory limit of 60 lakhs. The effect of this contribution has been to relieve the revenue account in the current year to the extent of 5 lakhs, which is the minimum annual appropriation from revenue under the Famine Relief Fund Act so long as the balance in the Fund stands at less than 60 lakhs.

Under capital and debt heads the Budget for 1936-37 contemplated an outlay of 218·54 lakhs on capital works and on loans to cultivators, local bodies and others. It was proposed to find the amount from the anticipated recoveries of 61·89 lakhs on account of loans advanced in previous years, by borrowing 118·11 lakhs from the Government of India, and by drawal of the remainder of 38·54 lakhs from provincial balances. The actual outlay was less than the estimate by 46·14 lakhs, due to short expenditure on electric schemes and civil works, while loan recoveries were higher than anticipated by 8·76 lakhs, mainly as the result of an advance repayment of loan by the Tuticorin Port Trust. During the year, however, the government of India decided not to grant us the loan applied for, with the result that the amount drawn from the balances came to 101·75 lakhs as against 38·54 lakhs contemplated in the Budget.

Under Suspense and other heads, the debits and credits according to the budget estimates for 1936-37 worked up to a net drawal of 22·24 lakhs from the balance under these heads, mainly from the Central Road Fund and the Central Government's grant for rural economic development. Consequent however on the enactment of the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act in the course of the year it became necessary to withdraw all cash balances of the Fund for investment in Government of India securities. On the other hand short expenditure on Central Road Fund works obviated the necessity of drawing on the balance to the credit of the Fund as the receipts during the year were more than sufficient to cover the actual expenditure. The net effect of these variations was that suspense balances were reduced by 39·45 lakhs as against 22·24 lakhs contemplated.

The total effect of the financial results for the year 1936-37 under all heads was that, as against a total opening balance of 288·65 lakhs inclusive of a balance of 44·48 lakhs in the Famine Relief Fund held with the Government of India, the year closed with a total cash balance of 129·56 lakhs exclusive of the balance of about 60 lakhs held in the form of securities in the Famine Relief Fund under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936.

The Debt Position

The Debt position of the Province as on the 31st March 1937 can best be explained as follows. On the 1st April 1921 the Government of India transferred to us a debt liability of 985·12 lakhs, representing outlay incurred by them on our behalf prior to that date in respect of irrigation works, loans to cultivators, and the like. Between the 1st April 1921 and the 31st March 1937 our total borrowings came to 13,53·74 lakhs and our total repayments 763·31 lakhs. A debt of 47·09 lakhs was transferred to Orissa. The debt outstanding on the 31st March 1937 thus amounted to 15,28·46 lakhs, carrying a debt service liability of 87·67 lakhs in the year 1937-38. It will be seen that the total debt of the Province is less than one year's ordinary revenue, and is also less than the value of the remunerative assets owned by the Province, viz.. loans given out by this Government, irrigation and electricity works, etc., Even from the most conservative point of view the Debt position of the Province cannot but be regarded as exceptionally sound.

Land Revenue Remissions

The estimates of revenue prepared before we took office have in the main, with but one exception, been accepted by the present Government. including the Land Revenue estimates. As I have stated already, those estimates provide for land revenue concessions in the current fasli to the extent of 75 lakhs, which is greater than has been given in any previous fasli. We have not yet had time to examine the position and decide as to the manner in which the grant of land revenue concessions should be distributed this year. But we must ask those who consider that the provision now made is inadequate to exercise a little patience. We are fully aware that the burden of the land revenue assessment is heavy, but the grant of relief on a scale which would be of material assistance to the individual small ryot would involve such a dislocation of the Budget of the Province that not even a beginning could be made with other ameliorative measures and reforms for the well-being of the masses which, in the opinion of the Government are of great and urgent importance, and which it would not be right thus for the Government to disable itself from under taking. The matter will certainly continue to engage the most careful and anxious consideration of the Government, but I want Hon'ble Members to realise that it is a complex and difficult question which cannot be solved by a stroke of the pen within a month or two of assuming the responsibility of running the administration which. as I have already explained, includes the responsibility of preserving the credit and the financial stability of the Province. We have under our consideration proposals for exploiting alternative sources of revenue, but time and negotiations with the Central Government are required to work them out and bring them into operation.

While on the question of the relief of the land revenue burden, I may say, Sir, that my colleagues and I consider that of even greater urgency and value to the agricultural population is the adequate relief of indebtedness and immediate steps will therefore be taken in this direction, which will release the cultivator in our Province from the strangle-hold of unredeemable insolvency and despair and, we hope, make a man of him.

Prohibition

Now I come to the major change which has been made in the estimates of revenue, viz., under the head of Excise. We regard the introduction of the prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs as of such vital and fundamental importance to the well-being of the people, that we felt that, at whatever cost, effective start must be made at once. The Government therefore decided to close with effect from the 1st October 1937 all toddy and arrack shops in the district of Salem. The problem of prohibition has been complicated by the revenue from Drink having been worked deep into the financial structure of the Province. We have of course problems of enforcement and of finding other employment for the families who hitherto derived livelihood in the drink business. These questions have to be faced and tackled, and the Government being serious about it, have therefore decided to proceed step by step and not all at once. The first area to be tackled will be Salem. My colleagues have been pleased, Sir, in choosing the venue for this first memorable step to pay a delicate compliment to the faith and enthusiasm of their Premier in this cause, and have given preference to his native district. It is Sir, not to be regarded as a mere experiment, but it should be understood as a first stage. Our policy is finally settled and there can be no question of withdrawal from it. We deem it wrong for Government to be party to the organizing of evil temptations calculated to ruin weak-willed people and cause the destitution of the women and children of their families. With time for financial adjustments and experience in the work of enforcement, it is confidently hoped that the prohibition of drink and drugs throughout the Province will become an accomplished fact. By losing 26 lakhs we really put no less than a crore in the pockets of the peasants and labourers of Salem District every year. So it will be in the rest of the Province as we proceed. But here, again, we must counsel patience to those who would like to see the whole of the Province become "dry" at one swoop.

Grant For Hand-Spinning

We have included provision for the supply of a little butter milk to prisoners, and have provided for a grant of 2 lakhs of rupees for assistance in the hand-spinning movement. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the hand-spinning industry for the well-being of rural families in the dry areas of this Province. It is essential that this industry should be given some measure of assistance to enable it to be revived and grow and become again a source of supplementary income to peasant families which according to the evidence of every one who has investigated rural problems, including the Royal Agricultural Commission, is a matter of vital and urgent necessity for the well-being of the agricultural workers of the country. Such assistance for the effective revival of a lost industry is a reasonable charge on the revenues of the Province. We have under consideration details as to the form in which this assistance shall be given. but we have no doubt that the entire amount provided will be disbursed within the year. We propose to introduce a small licence fee on all cloth dealers in the province exempting those exclusively dealing in hand-loom products. This will bring in some revenue which it is expected will cover at least a part of the grant intended for the subsidy of hand spinning. We have however not taken credit for any amount of revenue under this head, as it is a new source that has not been estimated and worked out.

A Surplus Budget

The sum total effect of these proposals will be to leave the revenue account for the year not with a deficit. but with a small surplus of about Rs. 6,000, which just represents the Micawberian shilling my predecessor on this bench referred to when presenting Budget for 1936-37. But we do not propose to follow Micawber's policy of cheering up on a shilling's worth of porter!

(Continued in page 6)

MADRAS BUDGET---1937-1938

ABSTRACT (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)

A. Revenue And Expenditure Of Revenue Account

		B. E. 1936-1937	Preliminary Accounts 1936-1937	B. E. 1937-1938.
(1) Revenue	...	16,07,20	15,73,93	15,93,73
(2) Expenditure	...	16,07,20	15,91,82	15,93,67
(3) Surplus (-/-) or Deficit (—)	...	Nil.	—17,89	-/- 6

B. Transactions Outside The Revenue Account

		B. E. 1936-1937	Preliminary Accounts 1936-1937	B. E. 1937-1938.
(1) Receipts (New loan)	...	1,18,11	...	1,50,00
(2) Disbursements :—(Note.—Minus figures represent excess of receipts over disbursements)				
(a) Capital Expenditure	...	1,64,17	1,16,25	1,72,33
(b) Loans to local bodies etc. (Net)	...	—7,52	—14,50	39,06
(e) Deposit transactions (Net)	...	22,24	39,45	3,61
Total Disbursements	...	1,78,89	1,41,20	2,15,00
(3) Excess of Disbursements over Receipts	...	60,78	1,41,20	65,00

C. Balances.

(1) Opening balance	...	...	2,88,65	1,29,56
(2) Closing balance	...	...	1,29,56	64,62

D. Famine Relief Fund.

		Accounts 1936-37	B. E. 1937-38
(1) Opening balance	...	44,48	59,96
(2) Closing balance	...	59,96	60,25

E. Capital Liabilities and Assets.

		31st March 1937	31st March 1938 (Estimated)
(1) Liabilities:—			
(a) Bearing interest	...	11,05,83	12,61,68
(b) Free of interest	...	4,91,65	4,75,19
Total Liabilities	...	16,97,48	17,36,87
(2) Assets:—			
(a) Producing Revenue—			
(i) Remunerative	...	21,95,68	23,65,20
(ii) Unremunerative	...	4,95,67	5,14,11
(b) Other Assets	...	1,99,81	1,64,00
Total Assets	...	28,91,16	30,43,31
(3) Excess of Assets over Liabilities	...	12,93,68	13,06,44

LATEST NEWS

(Associated Press)

Bombay, Sept. 1.

A vivid description of the devastating havoc caused by the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai was given to the Associated Press in the course of an interview by the first batch of Indians, some of them refugees and some of them tourists, who arrived in Bombay this morning by the "Victoria" from the Far East. It will be recalled that the "Victoria" was held up for three days outside the Shanghai port. Some of the passengers who arrived to-day had been transhipped from the British refugees' ship "Rajputana" at Hong Kong.

A party of four Indian women, who had been on educational tour, was in the International Settlement in Shanghai when the hostilities broke out. Miss Khandwaila, a member of the party, told the Associated Press that, when she and her friends reached Shanghai on August 11, there was absolutely no indication whatever of the impending trouble. "We were shocked to be awakened by roaring guns and flying shells on the morning of the 13th Aug.", she said. "The scene of the bombardment, she continued, was the north end of Shanghai, outside the International Settlement, about a mile from the Y. M. C. A. where we where staying. We could not sleep the whole night owing to roaring machine-guns and spent rather a disturbed and frightened night. Aerial bombing commenced next morning when the first bomb fell in the Nanking Road in the International Settlement. Thereupon, we moved down to the French Concessions. From the roof of the house in which we were staying we saw the Chinese town Pootung being burnt down. Shortly after we evacuated aboard the British destroyer "Duncan" to "Rajputana". Soon after the evacuation of refugees to "Rajputana," I saw two shells falling very near the ship, but none was hurt nor damage was done to the ship."

(Associated Press)

Karachi, Sept. 1.

About 3,000 vehicles in Karachi, including hackenys, victorias and bullock, donkey and camel carts, are observing a hartal to-day as a protest against the introduction of the Government Bill No. 5 in the Sind Assembly this evening amending the Bombay District Police Act. The vehicles participated in a milelong procession carrying Congress tricolour placards inscribed 'Reject Bill Five'. The demonstrators collected in front of the Assembly Chamber where the police, armed with lathis, are guarding the precincts. Everything is peaceful.

(Associated Press)

Cuttack, Sept. 1.

Regarding the meeting of the non-congress Group of the Assembly over the formation of a coalition group, Mr. M. G. Patnaik, who is taking a prominent part, in the course of a statement, states no final decision was arrived at regarding the leadership and other office-bearers.

(Associated Press)

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Bangalore Muslims won the Rovers Cup Football Tournament beating Mahomedan Sporting by one goal to nil in the final.

A SURPLUS OF RS. 6,000

(Continued from page 5)

The total cost in the current year of schemes of new expenditure which are debitable to revenue is, as shown in Appendix IV of the Budget Memorandum, 13·71 lakhs. I may classify for the benefit of the House the distribution of this new expenditure. It works out as follows :—

	Amount. Lakhs.	Percentage to total.
(1) Primary functions of Government.	·82	6%
(2) Development services.	12·64	92·2%
(3) Charges common to (1) and (2)	·25	1·8%

The major portion of the first item is the additional expenditure under "Jails" on account of our decision to allow the supply of buttermilk to prisoners.

As regards capital expenditure the total amount provided in the Budget for capital outlay on irrigation works, industrial development, electric schemes and civil works, inclusive of schemes of new expenditure relating to irrigation and electricity, is 162 lakhs.

In addition to the above, as already explained, a provision of 10·33 lakhs has been included for payment of commuted value of pensions. For loans, provision has been made for 75.52 lakhs which include 37·23 lakhs for loans for cultivators, 30·56 lakhs for loans to local bodies (mostly for their capital expenditure) and 5 lakhs for loans to co-operative building and sale societies. Recoveries of loans previously advanced are estimated at 36·46 lakhs, leaving a net amount of 39·06 lakhs to be met from borrowings.

I can now deal very briefly with the ways and means position for the current year. After taking into account the opening balance on the 1st April 1937 and the probable debits and credits under all the heads the position at the end of the year, if no loan were raised, would be an overdraft of 85·38 lakhs. But under our agreement with the Reserve Bank we have to maintain a minimum deposit of 40 lakhs with them, and we have also to provide the cash in the treasuries and Sub-treasuries which may amount to a maximum of 19·15 lakhs. The Government therefore decided to float a loan of 150 lakhs, which should leave a free balance at the end of the year of about 5·47 lakhs. The amount of the loan raised is more than covered by remunerative expenditure proposed to be incurred in the form of capital works and loans to cultivators and local bodies. The House is probably already aware that the loan was heavily oversubscribed within a short time of its being opened for subscription, and will appreciate the confidence thus shown by the investing public in the financial stability of the Province.

This completes the survey of the Budget proposals for the current year. We have not done all that we would have liked to have done, and perhaps we have not done half of what some of our well-wishers and supporters would in their enthusiasm like us to do. But we do feel that in our limited time and with our limited resources we have made an effective start in implementing some of the major parts of our policy. As compared with the preliminary accounts of last year the increase in the provision made under Irrigation is 5½ lakhs; under Education 2½ lakhs; under Medical 4¼ lakhs; under Public Health 9½ lakhs; under Agriculture 1¾ lakhs, Veterinary Rs. 75,000 Co-operative Credit 2¼ lakhs and Industries nearly 5 lakhs.

Reduction Of Salaries

A loyal and efficient service is essential for the proper discharge of the duties of Government and without contentment there can be no loyalty or efficiency. The Government, therefore, fully realises the importance of maintaining proper standards of remuneration for the important services rendered by the servants of the Crown. All the same, it would be an utter failure of our duty by the people if we shirk the task, however unpleasant, of adjusting the cost of the administration to the taxable capacity of the people. It would be impossible with any sense of justice or proportion to maintain the existing ratio between the earnings of most of the people who pay the taxes and the scales of pay that we disburse for maintaining the administration. Unless the people are made to live a better life, the whole organization of Government will soon break down. In the new political conditions we are in, the very contrast of the lives of the people and those of government officials cannot last much longer without creating dangerous bitterness. Responsible government will not be possible for long under these conditions. Knowing the standard of life that 90 out of 100 people in the countryside have to live. I say what I say in all earnestness. During the year 1933 revised scales of pay were framed by the then Government for the various Provincial and Subordinate services. We consider that these revised scales are still too high and are capable of further reduction, and that new revised scales should be framed on a system of a graded cut on the present revised scales. It will be proposed that the salaries of Provincial and Subordinate services should undergo a cut graded from 2½ per cent to 30 per cent.

It is our desire that all persons appointed on or after the 1st April 1937 should come on the new scales and that other members of the Provincial and Subordinate services, while remaining on their own scales of pay in respect of the posts now held by them, should, on promotion to a higher service or post, enter on the new revised scale to be fixed for that service or post. We cannot reduce the salary of existing incumbents of offices without obtaining the sanction from the Secretary of State for India for which we propose to apply. The Finance Department has been asked to prepare a detailed scheme on the basis of these proposals and I hope that we shall be enabled to carry it out. These reductions may not yield much money but even if the cuts be only a gesture it is worth while and will help to create a new spirit of hope for a just distribution of the burdens of the State upon the people of the land.

SALARIES BILL PASSED

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

Madras Sep. 1.

It took the Hon'ble Prime Minister one full hour to finish his budget speech and after the conclusion of the said speech, the Speaker suggested that the general discussion on the budget will take place on September 3 and 4. It was his desire that as many members as possible should take part in the debates and the rules allowed the Speaker to fix a time limit. He did not, however, propose to do so as he was sure that the Honourable Members would not unduly take up the time of the House. If however, it was found necessary to use his discretion later on, he would have to fix a time limit. He appealed to the members to avoid as much as possible manuscript eloquence.

The Salaries Bill

The Hon. the Prime Minister moved the Bill to provide for the salaries and allowances of Ministers, etc.

He stated that the Bill had been published in the Fort George Gazette and provided the Payment of salary of Rs. 500 per mensem to the Ministers, Rs. 500 to the Speaker of the Assembly, Rs. 150 to the Deputy Speaker, Rs. 250 to the President of the Council, Rs. 150 to the Deputy President, and Rs. 250 to the Parliamentary Secretaries. The Bill also provided for the payment of monthly allowance of Rs. 75 each to the members of the Legislature. This provision has been made as it was found that the old practice of taking honorary services from the members was not satisfactory. The daily allowances payable to the members there left to be fixed by the rules to be framed for the purpose, as they might have to vary from time to time. There might be some members of wealth, who did not want to take any allowances and to meet their wishes, a statutory provision had been made in the law to enable them to relinquish their claims in respect of these allowances. He found on the agenda paper a number of amendments, one set of which related to clause 9 fixing the monthly allowance to members and proposed that the sum of Rs. 75 provided in the Act be substituted by Rs. 150. The Government did not think it right to give anything more than Rs. 75, and he submitted to the House that this figure had been agreed to by the majority of members. He appealed to those who had given notice of amendments to withdraw the same.

The various clauses of the Bill were put to vote one by one and in respect of clause 9 which provided for the payment of allowances to members, Mr. Basheer Ahmed proposed that the sum of Rs. 75 be increased to Rs. 150. He said that he quite appreciated the suggestion made by the Premier, but at the same time he could not help observing that the scale provided was quite unadequate and unprecedented. He had himself on more than one occasion in the past, pleaded for the payment of such allowances to enable them to do honest work in the interests of the country. He wanted the House to realise that wealth and ability did not always go together and therefore poor persons who had leisure and ability and learning should be in a position to go about and work for the country. It was, therefore, necessary to pay them a decent allowance.

Khan Bahadur Schamnad and Swami Sahajananda also spoke on the inadequacy of allowances and the Prime Minister in the course of his reply said that he did not agree that the payment of higher salaries raised the standard of life. This was an important question and had a bearing on the several questions connected with the reduction of salaries. He asked the House to remember that it was not possible to raise the standard by spending more of the tax-payers' money. On the whole, that there was much good sense in the proposals made in the Bill.

All the amendments were withdrawn excepting the amendment to Sec. 1 regarding the short title and that the date of the coming into force of the Act. It was proposed that the words "It shall come into force on October 1, 1937" be substituted by the words "it shall be deemed to have come into force on Aug. 1, 1937."

The amendment to Section 1 was accepted by the mover and put to the vote and carried.

The Bill as amended was passed into law.

The House then transacted some routine business regarding the election of members to the House Committee, Public Accounts Committee, the M. & S. M. Ry. Advisory Committee and the Board of Industries.

The House then adjourned to meet again to-morrow at 10 a. m.

Letters To The Editor

ANNAVARAM'S HOME FOR CRIPPLED AND DISABLED CHILDREN

(To The Editor of "Justice")

Sir,—Some short while back you were kind enough to insert the Warden's appeal for help towards the building fund of the above-mentioned institution. It will be run on the broadest possible lines without distinction of creed or caste, the oneness of life being its sole dogma.

The Home, which is rapidly nearing completion, is a commodious and substantial stone building situated on a hill close to the river Pampa, and away from all the noise, bustle and dust of everyday life. The Warden has already expended over Rs. 8,000 (his own private means) on this venture of faith, and we shall need more than double that amount in order to free the institution from debt, and so to secure an adequate start.

There are many generous men and women who by a stroke of the pen, and without personal embarrassment, could relieve us of all anxiety. There are also generous business folk who can and doubtless will contribute their quota to this noble and worthy cause.

Even single rupees and annas are welcome from such as cannot afford more. If your readers harbour any lingering doubt about this effort, we invite them to come and see all that has been done. Do please help and that right soon, for we need your whole-hearted co-operation.

Please address your subscriptions or contributions to the Rev. Arthur E. Massey, Founder and Warden, 'Sevashram,' Annavaram, Via Tuni., E. Godavari District.

SREE RAJA Y. MALLUDORA.
Pangidigudem,
W. Godavari District.
A. JAGGAPPA DORA,
Vice-President,
Panchayat Board,
Annavaram.

BEGGAR NUISANCE IN MADRAS

(To the Editor of "Justice")

Sir,—After a prolonged stay elsewhere, I recently returned to Madras and find that the beggar nuisance is worse than in some other towns of the Presidency. For one thing, the able-bodied lot of the kind who elsewhere are satisfied with one pie and pass on to the next door, here abuse you if you give less than three pies. There is a little girl in front of the coffee-shop at Round-Tana. She is got up in the usual "Govinda" style with a frame of wires as if passing through both cheeks and the tongue. The dimples in the cheeks gave away the show that the wires are held by spring action. She pestered me till I told her that I would pay six pies if she would remove the wire contrivance and put it on again. She disappeared at once.

A positive danger are the lepers who infest the markets and bus and tram stands. Every stand seems to have its quota. They wriggle through and rub against the school-going girls and others waiting at the stand. There is a particularly loathsome man at the Purasawalkam Tank corner. He has a method of his own. He rubs shoulders with you round and round till you pay, and then attaches himself to another victim. The story is similar at the bus-stand opposite to the Gaiety Cinema. There the pavement is just about 3 feet on the side you get in from. You have to pay or elbow him off before you can get into a Bus. The other day, while going down Vaidinada Mudaly Street in Georgetown, I saw a leper actually seated in a sundries-shop selling provisions.

Is there no remedy for this state of affairs in the city? What is the use of the City Councillors wanting to mount flags on their house-tops? Some ward councillors may well mount the yellow quarantine flags till they really go round their wards and see to more healthy and better sanitary conditions.

We have now a really capable man as Health Minister. One can only hope that his political shackles will not prevent him from tackling these elementary hygienic necessities of congested towns at once, before taking up the stupendous problem of the villages. An example in a neighbouring town will automatically have a far more salutary effect in the surrounding villages than any amount of precept in the villages themselves.

Before I conclude, I must once again refer to the leper pest in the city. I hope it will be found that it is somebody's business to stop it.

S. P. M.

No-co... Resoluti...

(Ass...

Contrary t... Bihar Assemb... verdict today on... Assembly resolut... the Premier, the... being taken up by... The resolution sa... Government of In... is wholly unsatisf... ed to perpetuate ... of the people of I... be repealed and ... constitution for a... framed by a Constituent... bly elected on the basis of ... franchise.

The resolution recomm... the Government to reque... Government of India to ... to His Majesty's Gove... the expression of opinion ... Assembly.

In moving the resolutio... Premier in a 90 minutes' ... dealt lengthily with the ... provisions in the Indi... which, he said, was an ... negation of democracy ... resolution was based o... verdict given by the ele... in the last elections. Th... ciple to determine thei... constitution was now unive... accepted. Hence they urg... summoning of a Constitue... sembly.

Mr. Yunus, Ex-Premi... Mr. Manzar, Deputy ... the Coalition, moved ... ments and congra... Premier for h... speech and said th... presented some adva... The discussion will ... to-morrow.

NEW OPPOSITION PARTY IN ORISSA ASSEMBLY

Raja Bahadur Of Khallikote As Leader

(Associated Press)

Cuttack, Aug. 31.

A meeting of the Opposition Members was held last night when about 20 members of the Orissa Assembly decided to form a strong United Party with Raja Bahadur of Khallikote as Leader and Raja Bahadur Kanika, President of the Executive Committee. Mr. G. C. Thatraj Bahadur is Deputy Leader and Mr. M. G. Patnaik Secretary.

The Party is again meeting to-day and discussion will be resumed on the organisation and attitude in the Assembly.

"KISAN DAY" IN CUTTACK

(Associated Press)

Cuttack, Sept. 1.

In observance of the Kisan Day about 10,000 peasants belonging to different villages of the Puri and Cuttack districts mustered in Cuttack, parading the main thoroughfares in good order.

This afternoon they will meet the Ministers, when they will put forward their demands, including the reduction of rent.

A mass meeting will be held in the evening.

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...mber of provisions in ..., and declared that insu... was as much a social and ... utility service as air, wa... and light and should, there... be nationalised. He referred ... the example of Japan, ... of whose phenomenal ...trial development was ...ibutable to the utilisa...on of the funds of insurance companies. He stressed the necessity of India following that example.

Referring to Sir Leslie Hudson's observations, the speaker said if the suggestion was because India was prone to natural calamities there was need for foreign companies with their risks spread over overseas countries being established in India. He would ask the European group to consider establishing insurance companies in Japan which suffered more frequently from earthquakes and other calamities. (Laughter). He emphasised the necessity of funds of foreign companies being invested in Indian Securities, particularly in view of political and other uncertainty in Europe and elsewhere and in order to prevent the recurrence of loss which Indian policy-holders in...red in the last war. He urged ...ter treatment of insurance ...nts.

"India's Exploiters"

Mr. Shamlal declared that reduced remuneration for Managing agents was India's sheet anchor. It was a provision by enforcement of which both on Indians and foreigners, India could overcome even the worst forms of exploitation. It was one provision which should at all costs be retained. Whatever the other amendments were made, it was a weapon by which they could drive out foreign companies. The managing agents and other exploiters were already trembling owing to this provision. The same was the case in the political field wherein the congress, by accepting Rs. 500, was trying to make the life of India's exploiters intolerable. The reduced salary was an indication of the spirit of sacrifice inculcated by Mr. Gandhi which could overcome all safeguards and special powers provided in the Government of India Act.

Govt. Expert's View

Mr. Susil Sen, Government Expert, said that the primary necessity of any ideal insurance company was sufficient financial backing, wherefrom claims could be promptly met. The existing law was defective whereby companies could be floated with insufficient capital. It was incumbent on them, in the interests of policy-holders, that a system which permitted insurance companies being started with deplorable funds should be done away with. At present there were more than thirty such companies hopelessly in default, and the Government had not interfered because of humanitarian reasons as winding up the insurance companies would mean hundreds of thousands of policy-holders would be deprived of life's saving. Nevertheless, the Government felt to interfere with two companies resulting in the ruining of thousands of policy-holders.

Referring to the provision for making compulsory investment in British India equal to liabilities to policy-holders, the speaker expressed the opinion that this was an essential element of the bill. Mr. Sen appealed to the Congress party not to do anything which might endanger the Bill and to the European group he said as far as the United Kingdom companies were concerned, the Bill threatened them as Indian companies as required within the Government of India Act.

As regards foreign companies Government were following the the principle "Do unto others as you would be done by". The Bill was not going beyond legislation existing in other countries in dealing with foreign concerns.

Insurance Employees

Mr. Zafarali Khan took up the cause of insurance employees for whom he wished something to be done in the bill to protect their interests by providing them with provident funds, leave rules and houses in times of prosperity of the company. He also pleaded the cause of smaller insurance companies from whom he said the Government should be content to accept Rs. 25,000 deposits.

Dr. Banerjea said that though insurance business had been conducted with a fair amount of ability and efficiency, there was need for this bill. It was necessary for removing the defects of the present law and mainly for promoting the interests of Indian insurance companies. It was their duty to protect the interests of policy-holders and encourage indigenous enterprises.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, intervening, said that their first and last duty would be to protect the interests of policy-holders.

Dr. Banerjea retorted saying that he thought the duty of the congress was to promote indigenous industries. Proceeding, Dr. Banerjea said he was not opposed to the principle of deposits. His speech had not concluded when the house adjourned till to-morrow.

New Capital Sites For Orissa

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Extended Cuttack Favoured

(Associated Press)

Cuttack, Aug. 31.

The Committee, consisting of Revenue Commissioner, Chief Engineer and the Director of Public Health, appointed by the Orissa Government for enquiring into four selected sites for the new capital of Orissa, has issued its report.

Summarising the recommendations, the report states that, in the matter of central location, three Cuttack sites, namely, Cuttack proper, Chudwar and Berang, are advantageous over Puri and are preferable. The three sites are, however, situated among the rivers and are largely isolated by floods during four or five months yearly. Much, therefore, depends on the possibility of bridging the rivers, which is a very expensive undertaking. Without bridges none of the three Cuttack sites is suitable. Chudwar and Barang are considered, because they can be claimed as an extension of Cuttack. There remains no longer a choice between the four sites, but only a choice between Cuttack extended on the one hand and Puri on the other. In this event balance is heavily in favour of extended Cuttack. If the bridges are not built the only prudent course is to select Puri."

The cost of residential buildings in the new capital is considered to be about equal in the case of Barang, Chudwar and Puri, while in the case of Cuttack it is considered to be about Rs. 4 lakhs less than all.

U. P. LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

(Associated Press)

Lucknow, Aug. 31.

The U. P. loan which was floated to-day has been closed and oversubscribed.

ORISSA BUDGET

RELIEF TO RYOTWARI-HOLDERS AND TENANTS

Premier Outlines The Policy

(Associated Press)

Cuttack, Aug. 30.

After His Excellency's address (appeared in yesterday's 'Justice') to the Orissa Assembly on the opening day of the budget session the Premier introduced the budget showing an income estimated at Rs. 188.58 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 184.11 lakhs. The Premier regretted that in the matter of capital grant the province was treated badly.

Detailing the policy the Premier announced the proposed remission of 1½ annas in the rupee to ryotwari-holders of land in South Orissa, reorganisation of the primary and secondary education and flood relief.

"The immediate relief we thought necessary is to relieve the tenant from the burden of the most uneconomic rate and also the levy of fees and illegal cesses", concluded Mr. Das.

Later in the day the Premier moved a resolution urging the rejection of the Government of India Act of 1935 and its replacement by a constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly.

Earlier during the proceedings Mr. Latifur Rahman asked if any slip was passed from the Premier to the Speaker on the incident relating to Secretaries standing up while Bandemataram was being sung.

The President denied this and the question created a commotion. The President asked Mr. Rahman to withdraw the remarks.

The Premier wanted that portion to be expunged as it was a reflection on the President and the Assembly.

Premier Budget Speech

Presenting the budget for the year 1937-38, Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier of Orissa, stated that during the year the income had been estimated at Rs. 188·58 lakhs and Rs. 184·11 lakhs expenditure, "though Sir Otto Niemeyer had worked out the budget for income and expenditure at Rs. 103 lakhs." The difference of Rs. 25 lakhs was explained in the following manner:—

(a) Interest charges previously payable to the Central Government on protective irrigation works amount to Rs. 10-11 lakhs. This sum was wiped out as a result of the Niemeyer recommendations, but were asked to show them in their estimates.

(b) Rs. 47 lakhs shown as income in the estimates included 7 lakhs-4 lakhs balance of Famine Relief Fund plus 3 lakhs capital construction grant and

(c) Rs. 7 lakhs and odd include the special grant received this year from the Central Road Fund, the money drawn from Capital Construction grant for building district and sub-divisional headquarters; grants from the Imperial Agricultural Research for this year; sugar cess etc. from the Central Government.

"These figures," said Mr. Das "bring home the fact that there is little or nothing left for the Provincial Government to undertake any new scheme. Time has now come when Orissa must find officials who will be ready and willing to work on smaller scales of pay without loss of efficiency. It is difficult for one to work a small machinery with heavy and costly tools. All these call for greater freedom for Ministers to frame the scales of pay their officers, keeping always in their view the poverty and the comparatively low taxable capacity of the people.

Subvention From Central Govt.

Regarding the subvention from the Central Government of Rs. 40 lakhs, he stated that they cover up two items, namely, deficit as a result of the transfer of large partially excluded areas and secondly a part of the overhead charges of the province. Even in the matter of capital grant the province was badly treated.

The distribution of assets on the province's separation from Bihar and Orissa did seem to be fair. They had to pay heavy contributions for admissions to various institutions having no money left to start like institutions of their own. It was, therefore, necessary that the whole question should be reopened and justice done.

Referring to the opening and closing balance, he stated that the closing balance of 1936-37, though shown as Rs. 3.55 lakhs, was in fact a deficit balance by Rs. 4,000. The opening balance was shown as Rs. 12·55 lakhs. This did not represent the surplus money that they had on hand out of the savings under normal expenditure during the year 1936-37. On an analysis it would be seen that it included three different items which had nothing to do with the normal revenue of the province.

Flood Relief

Mr. Das then gave out the programme of the ministry during which, referring to the recent floods, he stated the Government were examining the extent to which remission and suspension of revenues and rent would be found necessary in those affected areas. The flood problem, as recommended by the Orissa Flood Committee, should be solved and it was impossible without incurring enormous expenditure. The late Bihar and Orissa Government, unfortunately, shelved the report of the Committee for nine long years, but the present Government could not afford to do so. This would cost about Rs. 50 lakhs for which they propose to approach the Government of India for their aid.

Excluded Areas

The administration and development of the 20,000 square miles of partially excluded areas of Orissa, whose needs were like that of a growing child, ought to be a charge on the central finance. Regarding irrigation the Government propose to have a special project division to examine the possibilities of diverting the waters of the Mahanadi river through Daspalla State to the Bora River in the Ganjam Agency and utilise it for irrigation. The practicability of constituting irrigation panchayats will be taken up to rouse a deep sense of corporate responsibility among the people.

The Ministry have on hand three amending Bills—two on the Madras Estates Land Act, and one on the Orissa Tenancy Act now in force in Sambalpur.

It is proposed to give a remission of 1½ annas in the rupee to the ryotwari holders of land in South Orissa following the policy of the Madras Government.

Educational Policy

Regarding the educational policy he stated that the primary middle and secondary education of the province would have to be reorganised to develop the highest and the best in the nation. It was decided to depute three gentlemen of merit of the province to visit and study the conditions in certain Universities in India like Bolepur, Chidambaram and Gurukula to evolve a scheme that would suit the needs of the people of Orissa.

Another important step was to deprovincialise the Zilla schools and decentralise education as a whole. A committee would very soon be appointed to investigate into the educational policy. "We are determined to provide", he added, "schools in villages with a population of 500 and more. It is to be admitted that any practical programme of free and compulsory primary education within our limited resources is not possible this year."

To relieve the distress of the agriculturists, it had been decided to introduce a Bill to inaugurate land mortgage banks. In regard to cottage industries, they have addressed Mr. Kumarappa, head of the All-India Industries Association, to come and advise them in the matter.

Excise Policy

On the excise Policy he stated that opium was one of their besetting sins. Leases for the sale of drugs and liquor had already been given for the current year. It was not possible at this stage to interfere with their business without the payment of heavy compensation.

"I have endeavoured to indicate, at some legth, the general lines of our policy," he concluded, "and" have given a some what detailed account of the programme of work that we have kept before us.

"All these activities call for financial commitments. It is very hard to tax the people at a time when there is a cry all over the country to lighten the burden of taxation. We recognise the inequitable distribution of wealth and the consequent grinding poverty of the people. The immediate relief that we thought necessary is to relieve the tenant from the burden of the most uneconomic rate of rent and also the levy of fees and illegal cesses."

INDIAN STATES AND FEDERATION

Negotiations With Princes

LAW MEMBER'S REPLY TO QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

(Associated Press)

Simla, Aug. 31.

"Exploratory discussions have already been held with the Ruling Princes and those covering most of the federal field, but the stage of formal negotiations for accession has not yet been reached. It is neither conducive to the interest of the negotiations nor to public interest to disclose the confidential negotiations," said Sir N. N. Sircar replying to Mr. Avanasalingham Chettiar's questions regarding consultations with the Indian Princes. There was a surfeit of supplementary questions.

Mr. Avanasalingham: Will the Assembly be consulted ?

Sir N. N. Sircar: At the present moment I have no instructions to give any undertaking of any kind.

Mr. Joshi: How are British Indian interests protected in these negotiations ?

Sir N. N. Sircar: Both parties concerned in the negotiations have preferred to keep them confidential.

Mr. Satyamurti: Why are negotiations proceeded with completely ignoring British Indian interests ?

Sir N. N. Sircar: I think it would be impossible to carry on any confidential negotiations when we allow the hostile party to come in.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Who are they ?

Sir N. N. Sircar: Those who are asking the questions in the manner they are being asked. (Official cheers). Further, Sir N. N. Sircar added that the Government of India were taking all possible steps to protect British Indian interests There was no lack of friends to consult and it was not difficult for the Government to ascertain such views. "I refuse to disclose any information as to how negotiations are carried on, who are being consulted or how done. Under the constitutional position we are not bound to consult the house but we may do so. At the present moment I am not prepared to give any undertaing.

Mr. Asaf Ali: Will Provincial Governments be consulted ?

Sir N. N. Sircar: It is possible to consult them, but whether we will do so or not we cannot say.

Mr. Saksena: Will the Hon. Leader of the House consult an astrologer?

Sir N. N. Sircar: If you will kindly name one I shall cousider. (Loud Laughter).

.O MORE BELIEF IN TERRORISM

CONVINCED OF ITS FUTILITY AS POLITICAL WEAPON

Andamans Prisoners' Message To Gandhiji

(Associated Press)

Wardhagunj, Aug. 31.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, in a statement to the Press, says that he is now in a position to be able to release the following telegraphic communication between Mr. Gandhi on the one hand, H.E. the Viceroy and the Commissioner of the Andamans and the Andaman prisoners on the other hand. Mr. Gandhi wired to the Viceroy, dated Aug. 27, as follows:—

"If hunger-strike in the Andamans is still on, could you please wire the following to the strikers: I venture to add my advice to Gurudeva Tagore's and the Working Committee's to abandon the strike relying upon us all trying the best to secure relief for you. It would be graceful on your part to yield to the nation-wide request. You will help me personally if I could get an assurance that those who believed in terrorist methods no longer believe in them and that they have come to believe in non-violence as the best method. I ask this because some leaders say detenus have abjured terrorism, but opinion to the contrary also has been expressed.—Gandhi".

"I shall esteem your kindly asking for a reply to be wired. Gandhi.".

To this telegram the Viceroy sent the following reply on Aug. 27:

"Many thanks for your message which I am having repeated to hunger-strikers with a request that they should telegraph reply to you—Viceroy".

Reply From Andamans

This was followed by the following telegram from Port Blair on Aug. 28:

"Your message was personally delivered by me this morning on August 28 to the hunger-strikers who have asked for time to discuss the question of calling off the strike and are still deliberating at 7 p.m. Hope to send further report to-morrow—Andamans".

The next morning, Aug. 29, came a further telegram: "In continuation of my telegram of August 28, the hunger-strike was suspended unconditionally late last night by an overwhelming majority who broke their fast. Only seven are remaining on hunger-strike—Andamans".

On this Mr. Gandhi sent the following telegram to Andamans on Aug. 30:—

"Thanks for the telegram. Glad all but seven broke their fast. Do those seven give reasons for continuing the fast? I plead with them not to persist, allowing the country a chance to seek relief. Will the detenus not answer my question about non-violence"?

To this Gandhiji received the following reply at 7 o'clock this evening from Simla:—

"The following is the text of the message sent by the Andamans prisoners in reply to your message to them:—'Touched by nation-wide appeal and your message. We suspend hunger-strike on the assurance that the whole country has taken up our demands and cause. We are confidently hoping that, within a reasonable period of time, you will succeed in getting all our demands fulfilled. We are glad you have given us an opportunity to express our firm opinion on terrorism. We feel honoured to inform you and through you the nation that those of us who ever believed in terrorism do not hold to it any more and are convinced of its futility as a political weapon or creed. We declare it definitely retards rather than advances the cause of our country.—(Sd). Hunger-strikers and work strikers".

Gandhiji's Appeal To Release Andaman Prisoners

Mr. Mahadev Desai wires from Wardhaganj under date September 1.

"With Gandhiji's permission I released the telegraphic communication about the Andaman prisoners. The following is the statement made by Mr. Gandhi in giving permission to release the correspondence:

"I gladly release the messages passed between the Andaman prisoners and me. In view of the prisoners' noble response to my appeal for a declaration of their present attitude on terrorist methods, let us hope that all of them will be unconditionally discharged. I have appealed to proper quarters for relief in which I am sure the whole country will join.—(Sd) Gandhi".

Congress Ministry For Frontier

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD OPTIMISTIC

No Need For Resort To Coalition

(Associated Press)

Lahore, Aug. 31.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Members of the Congress Parliamentary Board Sub-Committee, interviewed by the Associated Press, said: We are most sanguine about the formation of a Congress Ministry in the Frontier.

Asked whether the Congress decision would permit the formation of a coalition ministry in the Frontier with Congress as the predominant party, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said: We hope it shall not be necessary to resort to coalition and the Congress will be able to form a ministry with its own strength, because difference consisted only in a few seats and with their efforts they hoped to resolve this difficulty. They are proceeding to Abbotabad where both will stay for four or five days, their main object being to meet certain Frontier Assembly members and try to persuade them to join the Congress.

Asked whether coalition would be permitted if that became absolutely necessary, Babu Rajendra Prasad said he could not prophesy at present but it might be a possibility.

DR. KHAN SAHIB'S INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR

Political Circles Attach Great Importance

(Associated Press)

Abbottabad, Aug. 31.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his personal staff, arrived in Nathiagali today and stays here till 4th September.

On the eve of the budget session in the Frontier Assembly, on Government's invitation, Dr. Khan Saheb, Leader of Congress Party, interviewed the Governor at Circruit House at 4 p.m. The interview lasted for 45 minutes. What transpired at the interview remains a secret, but political circles attach considerable importance to the interview.

FRONTIER MINISTRY

Dr. Khan Sahib's No-Confidence Motion

(Associated Press)

Abbottabad, Aug. 31.

The Frontier Assembly budget session commences to-morrow when Dr. Khan Sahib, Leader of the Congress Party, will move a vote of no-confidence in the present ministry which, it is expected, will be discussed in the afternoon of September. The democratic party holding the balance of power is reported to have decided to support the Congress Party.

Babu Rajendraprasad is expected here to-night.

GRIEVANCES OF NAGPUR TEXTILE WORKERS

Premier's Assurance Of Redress

(Associated Press)

Nagpur, Aug. 31.

Labour demands and grievances of local textile workers were placed before the Premier and his two colleagues, the Minister for Labour and the Education Minister at a crowded meeting this evening when the workers accorded them a reception.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Labour Leader, and other speakers detailed the demands including the restoration of the wage-cut and the recognition of the Workers' Union and hoped the Minister for Labour will consider and secure redress for the labourers.

The Premier, replying, said that the Congress, which was a national institution, was working for the welfare of the peasantry and the labourers of India. They were, therefore, bound to consider the labour grievances with utmost sympathy and would do all possible to assist them after full examination of the various aspects of the problem, including the view-point of the Mill management. He appealed to the workers to give up drink evil which was largely responsible for the misery amongst them and strengthen their organisation to gain the objective.

Mr. D. K. Mehta, Finance Minister, who holds also the labour portfolio, said the problem of poverty of the Kisans in the countryside, which was more acute than labour grievances, was receiving their attention. Assuring the fullest consideration of the demands, he pleaded patience saying no sudden decision was possible.

Pandit R. S. Shukla, Education Minister, declared the removal of illiteracy and the spread of the right type of education for their children.

SENTENCES ON B. N. RAILWAY WORKERS REMITTED

(Associated Press)

Nagpur, Aug. 31.

On the representation made by the Secretary B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, the Provincial Government has remitted the sentences passed on two B. N. Railway workers.

It will be recalled following the last general strike on the B.N. Railway, Abdul Hakim and Jhingroo, who joined the strike, were prosecuted and sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10, respectively.

PROPOSED SLAUGHTER HOUSE FOR LAHORE

Theosophists' Protest To The Viceroy

(Associated Press)

Madras, Sept. 1.

Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Thousands of Theosophists throughout India recoil with horror from the news of the establishment of a large slaughter house at Lahore. Urgently requests your Excellency to prohibit the outrage on the religious and humanitarian principles of millions."

FRONTIER PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY ACT

Some Sections to Remain In Force In Bannu

(Associated Press)

Abbottabad, Aug. 31.

A notification has been issued stating that the Governor has directed that certain sections of the Frontier Public Tranquillity Act shall continue to remain in force in the Bannu district from September 5 till November 29 next. The District Magistrate in Bannu has been also invested with powers of the Provincial Government.

Presidentship Of Next Congress

MR. S. C. BOSE'S NAME SUGGESTED

(Associated Press)

Calcutta, Aug. 31.

According to the Simla correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," both Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are reported to have recommended Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for the presidentship of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress.

ORISSA ASSEMBLY

Ministers' And Speakers' Salaries Bills Passed

(Associated Press)

Cuttack, Aug. 31.

When the Orissa Assembly reassembled to-day, Mr. Birobebra (Depressed Class) complained that he could not understand English, not only himself but some others as well. He wanted that some arrangements should be made.

The Speaker said that rules of the House had not yet been framed. Besides their difficulty was lack of Oriya shorthand writers. Regarding questions, non-English knowing members would put them with the help of other English knowing members. He was trying to have Oriya shorthand writers.

Mr. Godavaris Misra drew the attention of the House to Mr. Gandhi's recent article stating that an average Indian would express his thoughts in vernacular better than in English.

Mr. M. G. Patnaik asked if Mr. Gandhi would be taken as authority in the matter of procedure of the House to which the Speaker replied in the negative.

The House took up for discussion the Bill introduced by the Government.

Mr. B. N. Samanth Roy's motion for circulation was defeated and the Bill was passed.

On reassembling after lunch the Orissa Assembly passed the speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries Bill fixing their salaries at Rs. 400 and Rs. 150 per month, respectively, and the Ministers' salaries Bill fixing the salary of Ministers at Rs. 500 each, and referred to the Select Committee the Orissa Offices of Profit (removal of disqualifications) Bill and introduced the Madras Estates Land (Orissa Amendment) Bill.

The Speakers' and Ministers' salaries Bills created liveliness due to amendments proposed by Mr. Govinda Prasad Singh urging a reduction by Rs. 200 and by Raja Bahadur Khallikote by Rs. 100, respectively. The Speakers' salaries Bill was passed unanimously on the suggestion of Mr. G. C. Thatraj Bahadur in view of the position of the Speaker and Raja Bahadur Khallikote withdrew his amendment finding that the Ministers were not coming forward to support his amendment as he expected.

The Assembly adjourned till 3rd September.

FRONTIER TRIBES AND GOVT'S POLICY

Notice Of Interpellation In Assembly

(Associated Press)

Simla, Sep. 1.

Mr. S. Satyamurti has tabled the following question which will be answered on Sep. 6:—

Will the Foreign Secretary state whether the Government of India are contemplating any change in their policy towards the tribes beyond the North-West Frontier Province; the exact policy which the Government are now pursuing towards these Frontier tribes; and whether the Government propose to consult non-official opinion in the Assembly and in the North-West Frontier Legislature with a view to settling the question on a permanent basis and if not, why not?

Name		
Steamers		
Clan Morri		
Hilda		
Mashobra		
Clan Macilwraith	Madras	
Incomati	Madras	
Silverpalm	Madras	
City of Bath	Madras	
Clan Mactavish	Madras	
Porthos	Madras	
Tampa	Madras	
Lahore	Madras	
Clan Macquarrie	Madras	2
Mulbera	Madras	5
Isipingo	Madras	8 C
Nagpore	Madras	19 Oc
Domala	Madras	2 Nov
Leconte De Lisle	Madras	3 Nc
Nirpura	Madtas	16 Nov.

OUTWARD

Ethiopia	Madras	In Harbour	Ra
Lahore	Madras	1 Sep.	Ca
Isipingo	Madras	2 Sep.	Ca
Maharaja	Madras	2 Sep.	Po
Clan Stuart	Madras	3 Sep.	Calc
Rajula	Mndras	4 Sep.	Strait
Mathura	Madras	5 Sep.	Calcut
Erinpura	Madras	6 Sep.	Rang
Col di Lana	Madras	8 Sep.	Calc
City of Bath	Madras	10 Sep.	Cal
Mulbera	Madras	10 Sep.	Cal
Ethiopia	Madras	13 Sep.	Ran
Penang Maru	Madras	13 Sep.	Jap
Ockenfels	Manras	14 Sep.	Calc
Nurjehan	Madras	16 Sep.	Cudd
City of Salisbury	Madras	25 Sep.	Calc

Rangoon Mail Steamer every Friday.

Straits Mail every other Tuesday wi Australasia.

* These Steamers take cargo to Djib Far East and Australian Ports

(') These Steamers take cargo t with transhipment at Singap

The above details are only approxi

Madras,
1-9-37.

COMMERCIAL

MONEY & SHARES

MADRAS

EXCHANGE

Madras, Sept. 1.

B. C. Rate T. T. ... 18 1/16d

B. C. Rate D.D. ... 18 1/16d

Banks Selling T.T. ... 18 3/32d

Banks Selling D.D. ... 18 3/32d.

Banks Buying Rate Demand Draft on London ... 18 3/16d.

Banks Buying Rate 3 months' Sight on London ... 18¼d.

Banks Buying Rate 6 months' Sight on London ... 18 9/32d.

Market:—Dull.

France Banks Selling D.D. 970 Francs per Rs. 100.

Germany Banks Selling T. T. 91 Marks per Rs. 100.

American Dollars Banks Selling Demand Draft Rs. 268 per 100 Dollars.

American Dollars Banks Buying Demand Draft Rs. 263 per 100 Dollars.

Straits Dollars Banks Selling Demand Draft Rs. 157 per 100 Dollars.

Straits Dollars Banks Buying Demand Draft Rs. 152 per 100 Dollars.

Hongkong Banks Selling Demand Draft or T.T. Rs. 84½ per 100 Dollars.

Shanghai Banks Selling Demand Draft or T.T. Rs. 83 per 100 Dollars.

Japan Banks Selling Demand Draft Rs. 77¾ per 100 Yen.

Java Banks Selling Demand Draft or T.T. Guilders Rs. 65 per 100 Rupees.

Paris/London Cross Rate 132.82 Francs per £. 1 Stg.

London/New York 4'9662 Dollars per £. 1 Stg.

London/Milan £ 1 Stg.

London/Amsterd per £. 1 Stg.

Reserve Bank of

Bank of England

TRANS

3½ p. c. R Rs. 97-4 p.c.

4 p.c. 1940 Govt at Rs. 108-10

Buckingham Ltd., Rs. 100

Nilgiri Neerug cum. prefs. Rs.

Associated Cem Rs. 100 at Rs.

4 p. c. 1960-70 Loan at Rs. 1

Central Bank o at Rs. 32-8. (s

Ayer Manis Ru (Rs. 10) at Rs.

Mysore Sugar (10) at Rs. 27-4.

Indian Standard (Rs. 25) at Rs.

Kalpetta Estates at Rs. 28.

R. C

MADRAS

Madras,

Sovereign (Retail) Rs. 22-

Sovereign (Wholesale) Rs.

Mint Bar Gold (Forward delivery) per tola Rs. 34-9-9

Mint Bar Gold (Ready de per tola Rs. 34-8-9.

"Moosa" Gold (per Rs. 34-2.9.

Bar Silver (Forward Bomb very) per 100 tolas R

Bar Silver (Ready tolas Rs. 51-8-0.

Silver (Ret (per tola).

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g wo bly" words, ounding ere beyond The Congress ce had created a of goodwill, goodwill, greater of the constitu- the Congress had work. While the aid "let us end it," European group egin it". The con- not been given a e Congress wanted opposed the resolu- elief that imperfect Act was, it contained work and foundation an Indian constitu- olve.

ur Rahman, Gedde u, Konda Venkat- N. Ramakrishna ed the resolution.

Khalifullah

halifullah opposing on said that it was own to any student nal history that at had produced a which had been erfect. The as no excep- me time it less India must go ore under- fair trial of n which had been by that Act. No one at that reform was piece of law-making. lim League had made antly clear that the pre- stitution was wanting in aspects, but at the same wanted to work the con- for what it was worth. lim League members resented in the various res throughout India, Madras in far larger rs than the Muslim mem- f the Congress. Unless re the League was taken ccount, the resolution t be said to be a national d.

ami Naidu then spoke rt of the resolution.

Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai

Bahadur A. Appadurai osing the amendment, the necessity for the . The present consti- ed on the Government ct of 1935 was not ac- be perfect. As a matter constitution framed by nan agency could be That it was imperfect d by all shades of inion in the country. ty party in the House great deal of hesita- to accept office, as hedged in with a safeguards and they eard from His Excel- the Governor how the ers received his hearty in all measures adum- by them. All knew to extent the majority party committed itself to work onstitution. That being so, was no need for a resolu- the kind.

resolution, continued the purported to ask for a ent of the constitution. ck at the root of the ct, which involved, Constitution, Federal Federal Court, Pro- tonomy, and so on. ssible by one provin- ure to do so? two outstanding resolution. The dged to wreck he resolution hat. On the

worked it. Having ork it, they wanted It was a position prehensible. al of the Congress was ndence, and that indepen- ce was sought by adult fran- nise. The speaker shuddered at those ideas as they meant terror to the minority communities. If by adult franchise, independence was sought and a new constitution to be framed, what was the position of minorities? Would the minorities be ever heard? The speaker said that it was not the fear of one or two; it was the fear even of the Franchise Committee. Adult suffrage was fraught with danger to the minorities. In the interest of minority communities, he opposed the resolution.

The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbaroyan supporting the resolution said that provincial autonomy was a small cage in which it was impossible for 10 animals to wander about.

Referring to the proposed federation, he said that the majority party would have only 82 members in the Federal Assembly of 375. The constitution imposed on the people of India was bad and they had every right to demand a better constitution.

Kumararajah Of Chettinad

Kumararaja M. A. Muthia Chettiar of Chettinad, Leader of the Opposition said that day had become a very notable one due to the resolution proposed by the party in power which had focused public attention and also that of the politicians gathered in that hall and outside. Probably many would not have expected the turn of events but the Congress had made up its mind to bring forward such a resolution whether they were in power or not. As this was one of their avowed objects in their election manifesto, it was right to face these issues. There were thousands of well meaning politicians whohad the interests of the country at heart but who might differ from the Congress point of view on this issue. From what he had seen from the proceedings of the last day of the Assembly and from what he had seen that day, he was very happy to state that there was mutual tolerance on the part of all parties to listen to the views of other people. He believed that was the fundamental right of every member and he could assure on behalf of his party not only did they appreciate the party in power listening to the views of the other parties but they had also listened the views of the Congressmen on his question. The leader of the House had explained the object of the resolution and had clearly brought out the important implications of the Federation but had omitted advisedly to make a reference to the success of the provincial autonony under good auspices. The Justice Party to which the speaker had the honour to belong had always made it clear during the last 17 years of constitutional reform that they would not be satisfied with anything less than Dominion Status and they had also stated in all their utterances and election manifestos. They had contributed in their own way to the establishment of the Government of India Act and after the Act had been given to them, the Party had in no unmistakable terms expressed its opinion on the merits of the Act. They had said that it fell short of the expectations of the "Indian opinion and it was deficient in many respects and contained many better provisions. At the same time the party had said that the Act should be given a fair trial and it should be worked for what it was worth. In this view the Justice Party was strengthened by many other parties. It might be that they happened to be in a minority to-day. It was very siginificant on that occasion to note the implication of the constitutional struggle that ensued soon after the elections. During the election, the Congress party did not make up their mind with regard to office acceptance. The Justice Party was always of the view that when they contested the elections whether they were themselves elected or any party were elected, the majority party should shoulder the responsibilities of office. Soon after the elections they made appeals to the Congress to accept office. But the Congress found it unable to accept office straightaway and they had the constitutional struggle. The Congress, after the statements made by the Viceroy and the of Provincial Governors giving interpretation of the doubtful sections, accepted office in response to the appeals and to the strong public opinion. They were glad to see the Congress functioning as the Government of the country. During the short period, they had been in office, he would like to know whether they had experienced any difficulty from above or below. The manner in which they had ordered the release of political prisoners had led him to believe that they had not any hindrance in carrying on their programme and His Excellency had declared that during that short period his Ministers had carried out the work with his full approval. That showed there could not have been a single occasion where they had disagreed. The Leader of the House had said that the protection of the services was under the alien authority. But His Excellency had assured them of their hearty cooperation to the Ministry in office. He did not think that the party in power would grudge giving services high salaries. The Prime Minister had also stated that there was a large scope in the present Act. But he had advisedly refrained from pointing out the actual working of the autonomy probably because he knew that with a majority behind him it would be possible to carry on provincial autonomy properly. He had also agreed that the Congress today had committed to the idea of Federation and not to the proposed federation. The speaker said that federation was a thing which should not be treated contemptuously. The ideal of any party should be a greater India. But how could they have it without a federation? It might be that the States had not advanced as British India. Should they not begin the Federation and bring the States into line. Federation also should be worked in a manner in which they were working the new constitution and should be changed later. It had been made clear by the Muslims that they would not be satisfied with the Constituent Assembly unless they had proper representation. It would be impracticable to discount the opinion of the minority communities as they were situated. So long as they had the problem of minority communities, they could not do anything and every effort should be made to bring about communal unity.

Referring to the Constituent Assembly, he said that he doubted whether it was a practical proposition. Theoritically, it might appeal to the students of politics. It was the object of the Congress to convene a Constituent Assembly. Were they not in a better position since they had elected majority to demand a constitution replacing the present one? Therefore, he would say that it was absolutely unnecessary to take all the trouble of convening the Constituent Assembly when they were in a fit position to put forth their demands. He would say that this constitution should be given a fair trial and with the experience which the Prime Minister would also gain, he would be able to let them know what were the defects and in what manner they should replace the constitution. That would be the best course in the present circumstances and it would be helpful not only to the majority party but also to the other parties.

Hon'ble Prime Minister

The Hon'ble the Prime Minister said that he did not intend to give an explanation in the last clause of the resolution about mental reservation with which Congress accepted office. He did not imagine that such explanation was necessary at any time. The proposed federal structure was wholly an undesirable character. The object of the resolution was to make it clear especialy toBritain that the country was not satisfied with the constitution because Congress had taken office. The Federal stucture was absolutely rediculous. It was said by one speaker not to end the constitution. The speaker asked why should we allow the Princes who refused to trust their own people, to rule over India. He knew that it was the view of all the parties that the constitution Act was bad. There was a meaning in the resolution. They proposed a definite method of meeting that condemnation and the Constituent Assembly was the only solution for that. There was much force in what Mr. Appadurai Pillai had said. The Constituent Assembly was such a new idea that it was difficult for the people to accept. There was an impression on the part of the minorities that the Congress did not believe in separate representation and did not believe in giving sufficient guarantees to them and therefore they were afraid. The very first time when the idea of a Constituent Assembly was enunciated, it was made clear in the resolution of the Congress that every adult citizen shall have the right to be represented in that constituency. The Congress had also made it clear that they were prepared to agree to separate representation also. Everybody would have the equal right and even communal representation would be accepted for this purpose. The resolution did not talk of wrecking and there was no need of wrecking.

Referring to the amendments to include other parties, he said that if condemnation of the Act alone had been the object, he would accept the amendments. But the main part of the resolution was the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly. Referring to the amendment of Mr. Hameed Khan to remove certain words from the resolution, he said that if that was agreed to, they would be converting the Assembly into a public meeting.

The amendments of Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan and Mr. Basheer Ahmed were put to vote and lost.

The main resolution was put to vote and carried.

The House rose for the day.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

Cocanada Municipal Research Scholarships

Waltair, Aug. 31.

The Registrar, Andhra University, writes:

The Cocanada Municipality has been good enough to donate a sum of Rs. 750 a year to the Andhra University, for the purpose of founding post-graduate research scholarships or fellowships for the encouragement of research in technology. The Syndicate has accepted this donation with profound gratitude to the Cocanada Municipal Council and has decided to award two post-graduate research scholarships this year,

Convocation For Conferring Degrees

The next Convocation of the Andhra University for conferring degrees will be held on Thursday, the 2nd December, 1937. His Excellency the Chancellor will preside and the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Prime Minister, will deliver the Convocation address. Details regarding applications from candidates for receiving degrees and for issue of tickets to applying visitors will be published in due course.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY

Madras, Sept. 1.

The number of readers during the month of August 1937, was 5115 the number of books consulted and borrowed was 13,559.

APPOINTMENT OF REVENUE OFFICER

City Council's Decision

HINDI IN CORPORATION SCHOOLS

Madras, Sept. 1.

The adjourned meeting of the Madras Corporation Council was held yesterday evening at the Ripon Buildings, with Mr. K. Sreeramulu Naidu, the Mayor, in the Chair.

After intellpellations, official business was taken into consideration.

The Council gave permission to the Special Engineer, Corporation of Madras, to accept the invitation of the Registrar to be a member of the Board of Question Paper Setters and Examiner for the ensuing F.E. and B. E. Degree Examinations in 1938.

The next item on the side of official business, was the question of appointment of a permanent Revenue Officer to the Corporation. The Commissioner, in a note to the Council, pointed out the urgent necessity for the appointment of a competent officer. The absence of a competent head of a department, who had to realise and administer its resources, was highly detrimental to the interests of the Corporation. He also, pointed out that further postponement of this important matter might end in deleterious consequences and, at all costs, a repetition of the recent happenings in the Revenue Department should be avoided.

Mr. K. Bashyam moved that the question of appointment of the Revenue Officer be adjourned for two months, pending the contemplated legislation to delete the clauses in the Act relating to the minimum salary of officers including that of the Revenue Officer. Further, he moved that the Council do request the Government to undertake this legislation on itself, passing it expeditiously. He also moved that pending the legisiation, the present arrangement of the acting appointment should continue.

The mover in commending the resolution to the acceptance of the House, said that the deletion of those clauses in the Act which compelled them to pay high salaries, was very important, in order that they (the Corporation) could have their own scales of pay. He was quite confident that the present government would undertake necessary legislation and get it passed without any undue delay. Further, if the appointment of a new officer was postponed for two months, no harm would result from it. As facts showed themselves, the absence of a permanent Revenue Officer had not at all had any adverse effect upon collections made during that period. On the other hand, as marked improvement was made from such a state of affairs, he would even go so far as to say that the appointment was unnecessary inasmuch as it resulted in a saving to the Corporation and at the same time the collections did not suffer.

Mr. N.S. Varadachari seconded Mr. Bashyam.

Mr. Aziz Mahomed Ghouse opposed the resolution. He said that he was not a delegate to Wardha, but was a representative of the tax-payers. The Commissioner said that the appointment was very urgently needed, and every year the Corporation got and spent a very large sum, and if such administration was not entrusted to a competent head of a department the interests of the Rate-payers would suffer. Further, they had the misfortune of the affairs of the Corporation being dragged into court recently. If the appointment were to be made two months hence, thereafter, the new incumbent may not know what had happened in the interval, and thus the Corporation had to run the risk, which meant a loss to the tax-payer. He therefore pleaded that the appointment be made immediately.

Mr. T. R. Kothandaram Mudaliar said that the arguments of the mover of the resolution, so far as the present situation was concerned, were not at all round and correct. The executive authority, who was best fitted to speak on the matter and who knew things at first hand, said that the appointment was very urgently needed. That being so, they stood to gain nothing by postponing consideration of the question, and prevent the administration relapsing into chaos.

After a few others had spoken, the Commissioner replied. He said that while he was prepared to carry out the resolution of the House, as one who wanted run the Corporation on as efficient lines as possible, he felt it his duty to bring the matter before the House, and it was up to them to decide in one way or the other. He would at the sametime point out to them the desirability of appointing a competent officer who was free from the traditions that had grown up in that Corporation and which, in his opinion, were far from satisfactory.

Closure of the motion was applied for, and the same being carried, the Council decided the question in favour of the resolution of Mr. Bashyam, postponing the appointment for two months.

At this stage an urgent resolution regarding Hindi in Corporation Schools, was moved by Mr. M. Damodaram Naidu.

The following in the resolution :—

This Council requests the Government to amend the rules framed under Sec. III (V) of the Elementary Education Act of 1920 so as to admit the teaching of Hindi in the Corporation Elementary schools.

The resolution was duly seconded by Mr. S. Subramanyam. He said that he was aware of a resolution passed by the Corporation Teachers recently when they celebrated their Association's Silver Jubilee whereby they rejected the proposal to introduce Hindi in their schools.

The speaker was of opinion that it was not the business of the Corporation Teachers to decide such an issue, either in favour or against it.

Mr. K. Bashyam in supporting the resolution said that by accepting it, the Council did not commit itself to any particular scheme of Hindi to be introduced in the schools.

Mr. Aziz Mahomed Ghouse opposed the resolution. He said that the object of the Elementary Education Act was not to over-burden the curricula of studies in those classes. Introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject would be frustrating that object. Moreover, he saw no reason why a subject matter that ought to be rightly discussed on the floor of the Legislative Council, should be discussed in the Corporation Council.

Mr. J. A. Rowland Knox said that he did not see any reason why, in a Province like Madras, where Hindi was not spoken by any appreciable number attempt should be made to introduce Hindi. He doubted very much whether there was a dozen members of the Council who advocated the study of Hindi, who themselves knew Hindi. (A voice—"Two")—laughter.

Mr. T. R. Kothandarama Mudaliar said that he would not object to a proposal whereby Hindi would be taught as an optional subject. He would not certainly be a party to the present proposal of introducing Hindi as a compulsory subject.

After transacting some business of a routine nature, the meeting was dissolved.

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MADRAS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Madras, Sept. 1.

The members of readers and the members of books issued during the month of August 1937 were 7,864 and 19,136 respectively. The corresponding figures for the last year were 3770 and 6876.

The Library is open on all the days of the year including Sundays and other public holidays. It lends books to the graduates of the University, whether residing in the city or in the muffussil and the students of the University studying for a degree in a constituent college.

Justice

MADRAS WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1937

COCHIN HARBOUR DEVELOPMENTS

Press Communique for September, 1937

Trichinopoly, Aug. 30.

The South Indian Railway Company, Ltd., have issued the following communique on the Cochin Harbour developments:—

Consultations have been proceeding between the Harbour and Railway authorities in connection with the lay-out of the Railway yard for goods and passenger facilities on Wellingdon Island. A revised lay-out plan has been prepared.

Land is being acquired, for the diversion of the main line from Idappalli (the station next to Ernakulam) through Ernakulam town and onwards, over the new bridge linking the main land with Willingdon Island. Work on this new diversion is expected to commence shortly.

To meet the convenience of the public of Cochin, and in order to provide more accommodation, especially for third class passengers, in the Malabar Express, it is proposed to run a new Express train between Madras and Cochin on and from October. 1st 1937. This new train is scheduled to leave Madras Central at 19-25 hours and to arrive at Ernakulam at 9-50 hours the following morning. In the reverse direction, the train will leave Ernakulam at 6-10 p.m., and arrive at Madras Central at 8-20 a.m.

New Passenger Facilities

It is not generally realised that the Railway, for some time past, have endeavoured to meet the wishes of the public in regard to convenient train stopping places. It is not always possible to site a train halt at the place required, owing to gradients or other physical features, but whenever the nature of the country will allow and financial conditions will permit, train halts are provided.

In addition to 30 train halts, which have already been opened on the system, new train halts have recently been opened at :—

1. Mile B. 471—2-4, between Azhikkal and Cannanore stations —on July 20th.
2. Srirangam Road, between Trichinopoly Fort and Kambarasampettai—on August 1st.
3. Pudur, between Irundai and Ulundurpet—on August 9th.
4. Singanur, between Tindivanam and Mailam—on August 20th.

The opening of such halts affords facilities not only to school going children but also to the mercantile and other business sections of the public, who had previously to walk considerable distances to the nearest station.

Reduction In Fares

Third class fares have been further reduced on many sections. Passengers can be booked between certain stations and Pudukkottah Town, Karaikkudi Town and Devakkottah Town and given the facility of combined rail and bus services.

For Allowance In Luggage

Passengers hitherto had to forfeit the benefit of Free Allowance if under the impression that their luggage weighed less than that covered by the free allowance they had not booked their luggage at the starting station. The luggage rule has been modified and passengers will now be given the benefit of free allowance if they are detected carrying unbooked luggage not exceeding 25 p. c. above the prescribed weight allowed free according to the class of tickets held.

S. I. R. Directory

It is proposed to issue shortly a Railway Directory containing information of interest and utility to traders, as well as passengers.

Indian Light Refreshment Room at Shencottah.—An Indian Light Refreshment Room has been constructed at Shencottah and will be opened shortly.

Season Tickets at reduced fares.—Since the 1st of August, Second and Third class season tickets available half-yearly and yearly are being issued as an experimental measure at the following reduced fares:—

Second Class:—(i) Half-Yearly Tickets at 3½ times the Monthly fare and a deposit of Rs. 2.

(ii) Yearly Tickets at 6 times the monthly fare and a deposit of Rs. 4.

Third Class:—(i) Half-Yearly Tickets at 4 times the monthly fare and a deposit of Re. 1.

(ii) Yearly Tickets at 7 times the monthly fare and a deposit of Rs. 2.

Return Ticket Holders travelling by other than the booked route:—Passengers holding return tickets are now permitted to travel via longer routes during their return journeys provided they pay the difference between the return ticket fares for the up and down journeys by the two routes and obtain an excess fare ticket before commencement of the return journey.

Unrestricted booking:—The restriction in the acceptance of goods on particular days of the week to particular sections in force at Madras and certain other stations has been removed and goods are now accepted on all working days to all sections.

New works:—An island platform and a foot overbridge are being provided at Tindivanam.

In order to cope with increased passenger traffic the foot over-bridges have been extended and additional booking offices provided at Chetput, Kodambakkam and Tambaram.

Improved signalling arrangements have been provided at Mailam, Salem junction and Shoranur junction.

The remodelling of Salem junction was completed in July this year. This station was constructed by the late Madras Railway in about 1861.

The demands made by modern traffic conditions had out-grown the original facilities provided. The new work includes up-to-date power signalling and improvements to the station building and yard.

Electric lights have been provided for the station and yard at Tuticorin, the yard being lit with the new type of Sodium discharge lamps, the first installation of its kind on this Railway.

Track Improvements

About 11½ miles of permanent way on the Tanjore District 7 miles on the Pondicherry Branch 22½ miles between Turinjapuram and Arni Road on the Katpadi Branch, and 19 miles between Padalem and Olakur on the Villupuram District have been relaid with a heavier rail section with a view to take the heavier types of engines.

The girders of Palar bridge, 13 spans of 150' each, situated between Vellore Town and Katpadi stations, have been programmed for renewal. This work will commence in September.

IMPROVED METRE GAUGE 3RD CLASS STOCK

The new metre gauge 3rd class coaches are built on underframes constructed, by the East Indian Railway, from steel supplied by Messrs. Tata and Company: The bodies are built up at Golden Rock Workshops from wood obtained from Malabar.

The coach is divided into four compartments each holding 16 passengers. Each compartment is sub-divided further into two sections, each section accommodating 8 passengers. The sections have two lower and two upper bunks. These new coaches accommodate 64 passengers and offer greater room than the previous type, which were intended for 77 passengers.

A special feature of these coaches is the provision of 8 ventilators on either side of the coach which can be turned to suit the direction in which the train is moving. Window shutters are of the louvre type and allow proper ventilation, even when shut.

The ladies compartment of these new coaches has been provided with a mirror and all the windows have been fitted with safety bars.

Special attention has been given to the lighting arrangements.

Twenty two coaches of this new type have been put into service and four more are under construction.

These new coaches should prove extremely convenient for marriage parties.

The Stores Department

The Stores Department have recently placed an order, for tin ingots to the value of Rs. 1,16,000.

Castor oil, an Indian produce, mixed with axle oil, has been found to be a successful lubricant for locomotives, Trials proved that this mixture was more suitable than a lower priced imported oil and it has been decided to use the castor oil axil oil mixture in future.

A contract will be let for the purchase during the 12 months commencing from August 1st 1937 of dealwood cases, casks, crates of sizes and fire wood collections available at the Central Workshops, Golden Rock. Tenders are due in the office of the Superintendent of Stores, Negapatam, on September 19th.

Re-organisation Of The Traffic Department

The Transportation and Commercial Departments have been reorganised; the new system of working being brought into force from August 1st.

Previously, goods shed, booking office and parcels office staff were under control of the Commercial Department, staff such as Station Masters, Guards, Shunters, Drivers, etc. being under the control of the Transportation Department. So far as the public were concerned, this frequently caused confusion as they were unable to differentiate between the work at stations, undertaken by each Department.

The new system, in effect, separates the function of the two Departments at the station entrance. The Commercial Department is responsible for bringing traffic to the station and the Transportation Department for handling the traffic that is brought.

The District Traffic Superintendent (Transportation Department) should be referred to in all matters pertaining to station working, such as the booking of passengers, reservation of berths, booking, re-booking and delivery of parcels, renting of godowns, docks, supply of wagons at stations, etc. The Chief Commercial Superintendent will deal with Rates and fares, Claims and Refunds, Advertisement, Publicity, Catering and all matters pertaining to the development and canvassing of traffic.

It is anticipated that the new organisation will give greater latitude to the Commercial Department to attend to public requirements in their business dealings with the Railway and in this respect has anticipated the recommendations of the Wedgewood Committee that the scope of the Commercial organisations of Railways should be extended.

Inspections.—Mr. R. C. Case, Deputy Chief Controller of Standardisation (Mechanical), Railway Board, visited the Golden Rock Workshops recently and evinced interest in the scheme of stores reclamation in vogue on this Railway.

The Senior Government Inspector of Railways proposes to inspect the line from Salem Junction via Vriddachalam to Cuddalore Junction and on to Pondicherry via Villupuram on the 6th and 7th September.

"Staff welfare".—Within recent months, the amenities at the Central Hospital Golden Rock, have been greatly improved by the purchase of a portable X Ray apparatus, an Ultra Violet Ray lamp of the mercury vapour type, an Infra Red (Solex) lamp and a Diathermy and Ionization machine. These appliances are proving very useful in the diagnosis and treatment of a large variety of complaints.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION, PERAMBUR BRANCH

(From a Correspondent)

Madras, Aug. 31.

A general body meeting of the M. & S.M. Railway Employees' Union, Perambur Branch, was held last evening at the Unity House, Perambur, under the chairmanship of Mr. M. Sivasubramaniam Pillai, Vice-President of the Union.

Mr. G. Krishnamurthi, General Secretary, explained the provisions of the Bill he had given notice of for the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly to protect the rights of members of Registered Trade Unions.

Messrs. T.V. Anandan and N. Jambulingam, Secretary and Asst. Secretary, besides some others spoke about the various grievances of the workshop employees and steps being taken by the Union to have them redressed.

The Chairman appealed to the workers to strengthen their Union, which was protecting their interests.

PUDUPET SERVICE LEAGUE

(From a Correspondent)

Madras, Aug. 31.

At a public meeting of the Pudupet Service League held lastSunday at Komaleswaranpet, Mr. M. K. Thiruvengadam presiding, a resolution was passed requesting the authorities of the Corporation of Madras to put up electric lights in public latrines. The meeting thanked the Health Officer of the Corporation of Madras for the help that he had rendered to the Propagandist in their weekly cheri cleaning campaign by supplying them with pamphlets and leaflets on health.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

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The Organiser, Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, writes:—A new Hindi class for ladies will be inaugurated by Mr. Rukmini Lakshmipathi at the Thyagarayanagar Ladies' Club, near PandyBazaar, Thyagarayanagar at 6. p. m. on 1st September.

BOYCOTT HINDI DEMONSTRATION

Procession At Salem

(From a Correspondent)

Salem, Aug. 28.

A big procession of Salem citizens, with placards, protesting against the introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject in the schools, went through the streets of the whole Salem town. The procession was led by the members of the Painthamil Society of Salem and arrived in the end at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, where a meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. P. V. Ponnuswamy Naicker of Pagalpatti. The hall was fully packed beyond expectation. Messrs. A. Manickkam, R. Natesan, A. Sithayan, T. N. Raman, K. Jagathesan, Jeevarathinam, T. Muthiyalu and others, protesting against the introduction of Hindi, pointed out the dangerous situation in which Tamil was placed on account of the merciless dictation of the present Congress Ministry.

At this stage there was some disturbance caused by a few men in the meeting. Two of these men were allowed to speak on the platform, but the arguments of these men in support of Hindi did not convince the audience, which was evident from the following resolution having been unanimously passed:—

This meeting strongly protests against the introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject in the schools.

The meeting then came to a close with a vote of thanks to the President.

Another Protest Meeting

(From a Correspondent)

Coimbatore, Aug. 27.

The following resolutions ..ere passed a meeting held at Coimbatore:

"This meeting of the members of the Kovai Tamil Sangam strongly objects to the proposal of the Chief Minister of introducing Hindi in the South IndianSchools in I, II, III Forms as compulsory language and requests the Government to introduce Tamil as compulsory language in all the forms and college classes instead.

"This meeting also recommends strongly that the Tamil Script should be the common script for the whole of India as it was once the National Language in the 2rd Century A. D. during the reign of Cheran Senkuttuvan. The efficacy of the Tamil script to write all the Indian languages had already been proved clearly by the late Mr. P. M. Manicka Naicker. Hindi or Devanagiri character is unsuitable to South India."

ZANZIBAR CLOVE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

A Press Report Contradicted By Sir Jagdish Prasad

Simla, Aug. 30.

A Press Note issued by the Government of India says:

Statements are still appearing in the press to the effect that the Clove Growers Association in Zanzibar is being run for the benefit of certain British commercial interests. This statement was contradicted by the Hon. Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad in the Assembly on August 23, but it seems necessary to point out again that the British commercial interests play no part in the purchase or export of cloves in Zanzibar. Moreover, the point appears to have been overlooked—though it has been stated more than once—that the Clove Growers Association is not concerned to make profits an[d] that any profits it do[es] make must, by the Statu[te] be returned to the grow[ers]. The fact that the [dis]tillery in Zanzibar has [been] taken over by the Clove Gr[owers] Association so that even [profits] from that enterprise also [have] to be returned to the g[rowers] seems to dispose effectiv[ely of] the suggestion that some British commercial [interest] stands to gain by the [activities] of the Clove Grow[ers Associa]tion.

SALEM

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A meeting [of the ... Dis]trict Self-Res[pect Association] was held on Su[nday] (29th instant) at the Buildings of the Se[lf-Respect] Association with Mr. [...] sundaram in the chai[r, for the] purpose of discussing the [neces]sity of convening a District [Self-] Respect Conference in Salem [at] the earliest possible date [after] Deepavali. There was [a] gathering of members [of the] local Association with [repre]sentatives from Thiruch[engode], Rasipuram, Dharmapuri Krishnagiri and other [...]. As was originally arranged, K. Jagathesan presided ov[er the] meeting subsequently.

At the request of the [Presi]dent, representatives [of the] Taluqs and members of t[he Asso]ciation gave their opinio[n on] the necessity of holding [District] and Taluk conferences a[s early] as possible. The following [resolu]tions were passed in [the] meeting:—

This committee of th[e Self-] Respect Association c[...] District resolves:—

(1) That the 3r[d ...] Self Respect [Conference be] convened durin[g ...] of October, '37[.]

(2) That a [...com]mittee consisting [of ...] members representing [...] Taluq and village associa[tions] be formed.

(3) That the following offi[ce] bearers of the Recept[ion] Committee be elected:—Rec[ep]tion Committee chairman: M[r.] R. V. Raja Ramalingham, Vi[ce] Chairman: Mr. D. K. Krishn[a]murthi, District Board Preside[nt,] Dharmapuri, Secretaries: Me[ssrs.] R. Natesan and P. K. Var[ada]rajalu, Publicity Officer: Mr [...] Sithian.

(4) That a working commit[t]tee, consisting of 11 members to make arrangements for the conference be formed from among the Reception Commit[t]tee members.

Accordingly after the for[ma]tion of the Reception and Wo[rk]ing Committees and election [of] office-bearers the meeting c[ame] to a close.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

Conference Of Bihar An[d ...] Govt.Representatives To C[...]

(Associated Press)

Lucknow, Aug. 30.

In pursuance of the [...] Working Committee [resolu]tion, it is understoo[d that] a joint conference of [Bihar] and United Provinces [Govern]ment representatives to [discuss] the sugarcane problem [will be] held in the first week of Sep[tem]ber. The exact date and the venue will be announced shortl[y].

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY T. A. V. NATHAN AT THE JUSTICE PRINTING WORKS, 14, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS EDITOR: T. A. V. NATHAN.